1978 to 1989

with preliminary figures for 1990

Yukon Economic Accounts

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

91-06480/

Yukon Economic Accounts

1978 to 1989
with preliminary figures for 1990

May, 1991

The Yukon Government
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics
Whitehorse, Yukon

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Preface 1
2. Introduction 3
3. Preliminary 1990 Figures 7
4. Highlights 11
5. Tables
   - Table 1: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based 17
   - Table 2: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based 20
   - Table 3: Government Sector Revenue and Expenditure 22
   - Table 4: Federal Government Revenue and Expenditure 24
   - Table 5: Territorial Government Revenue and Expenditure 25
   - Table 6: Local Government Revenue and Expenditure 26
   - Table 7: Hospital Revenue and Expenditure 28
   - Table 8: Canada Pension Plan Revenue and Expenditure 29
   - Table 9: Direct Taxes, Persons 30
   - Table 10: Indirect Taxes 32
   - Table 11: Other Current Transfers to Government from Persons 33
   - Table 12: Government Investment Income 34
   - Table 13: Government Transfer Payments to Persons 35
   - Table 14: Government Transfer Payments to Business 36
   - Table 15: Current Transfers to Other Levels of Government 37
   - Table 16: Sources and Disposition of Personal Income 38
6. Charts
   - Chart 1: Nominal Growth Rate of Territorial Gross Domestic Product 18
   - Chart 2: Corporate Profits Before Taxes 18
   - Chart 3: Income Components of Gross Domestic Product by Percentage 19
   - Chart 4: Personal Expenditure and Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services 21
   - Chart 5: Direct Taxes from Persons and from Corporate and Government Business Enterprises 23
   - Chart 6: Net Lending (Revenue less Expenditure) by Federal and Territorial Governments 27
   - Chart 7: Federal and Territorial Income Taxes 31
   - Chart 8: Personal Saving and Personal Disposable Income 39
7. Notes 41
8. Appendix: Real Final Domestic Demand
   - Appendix Table 1: Final Domestic Demand in 1986 Dollars 53
   - Appendix Table 2: Final Domestic Demand, Implicit Price Indexes 55
   - Appendix Chart 1: Nominal Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand 54
   - Appendix Chart 2: Real Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand 54

PREFACE

With the 1986 release of provincial income and expenditure accounts data, Statistics Canada published for the first time separate economic accounts information for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. That release culminated a joint project undertaken over the previous five years by Statistics Canada, the Yukon Bureau of Statistics, and the N.W.T. Bureau of Statistics. During that time, Statistics Canada staff completed the required accounts data development work for each territory. The territorial governments provided ongoing input to project planning, as well as assistance with data collection, review, and evaluation. Since the completion of that project, Statistics Canada has, as a matter of course, provided separate income and expenditure accounts for Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Statistics Canada staff directly responsible for that agency's work on the territorial income and expenditure accounts project included Barbara Clift, former Director of Income and Expenditure Accounts Division, and Joel Diena and Jean-Francois Carbonneau of the Provincial Accounts Unit. Support for the project was provided by Stewart Wells, Assistant Chief Statistician for National Accounts and Analytical Services, and by former Assistant Chief Statistician, Guy Leclerc. The staff of the Yukon Bureau of Statistics under its Director, Dr. Glenn Grant, expended considerable time and effort on behalf of the project, as did N.W.T. Bureau of Statistics staff under the direction of Dr. Ralph C. Joyce, Territorial Statistician.

INTRODUCTION

Overview

This publication presents Statistics Canada data on Yukon economic production over the period 1978-1990. (1990 figures are partial and preliminary.) This introductory section explains what income and expenditure accounts are, what they include, how they are organized, and suggests some uses of the accounts information. The preliminary 1990 tables appear immediately after this introduction, followed by a report on the highlights of the accounts. The full tables of the Yukon Economic Accounts for the period 1978-1989 are then presented, followed by explanatory notes for the tables. An appendix contains inflation-adjusted estimates of important components of gross domestic product.

Description of the Accounts

The Yukon Economic Accounts form a system of statistical information which summarizes the operation and characteristics of the territorial economy over time. The concepts underlying the development and organization of these accounts (production, income, consumption, capital investment, and savings) are key variables in macroeconomic analysis. The fundamental data of the accounts are measures of income resulting from economic output and measures of expenditure by the final users of that output. The revenue and expenditure of government are also presented, along with the income, spending, and saving of individuals and unincorporated businesses.

The accounts are compiled on a "domestic" (as opposed to a "national") basis. The domestic approach to estimating economic output counts all production occurring within the geographic boundaries of Yukon Territory as Yukon production regardless of the residence of the factors of production, whereas the national approach assigns factor payments in accordance with the factor's place of residence. Territorial gross domestic product thus includes payments for work performed within the Yukon by non-resident economic agents, and it excludes payments for production outside the Yukon received by Yukon residents.

What the Accounts Include

At the heart of the system of accounts is the concept of "economic production". Territorial Gross Domestic Product (Table 1) and Gross Territorial Expenditure (Table 2) are designed explicitly to measure the value of the Yukon's total production of goods and services. The rest of the tables in the accounts break down the components of the data in the first two tables and, in so doing, build up a major system of statistics which traces the flow of all income and expenditure transactions underlying the production and distribution of the territory's total output.

"Economic production" is defined essentially to include the production of goods and services which are exchanged for money in the market economy (including transactions of governments and non-profit institutions). There are three major exceptions to this rule:

(a) illegal transactions are not included; (b) purchases and sales of used assets are not included; (c) some activities which result in the production of useful goods and services but which are not exchanged for money in the market economy are included with an imputed value given them for purposes of these accounts. Illegal transactions are excluded on the basis of the convention that GDP should include only products that society does not consider illegitimate, not to mention that it would be virtually impossible to trace such transactions in the statistical record. Transactions involving used goods are excluded because they do not arise from current production; they were produced in previous periods and therefore have already been counted in previous measures of production. The market value of non-market goods with close market substitutes is sometimes estimated or imputed so that their production may be included in measures of economic activity. Estimating market values for such items serves to keep the measurement of economic production comparable in the face of changing institutional or organizational arrangements in the economy. For example, if imputed rents for owner-occupied housing were not included in the accounts, a shift from rental housing to house ownership would register as a decline in economic activity.

This general principle notwithstanding, however, measurement difficulties make it impossible at the present time for the Yukon Economic Accounts to incorporate an imputed value for that portion of output from hunting, fishing, trapping, and handicraft manufacture which is not sold in the market place.

Finally, all transactions in the territorial accounts are presented on a calendar-year basis.

Measuring Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the overall measure of economic output, may be measured in three ways: the "sum of incomes" approach, the "sum of expenditures" approach, and the "sum of net values added" approach. Only the first two approaches are used in preparation of income and expenditure accounts.

Territorial Net Domestic Income and Territorial Gross Domestic Product aggregates (Table 1) are constructed using the sum of incomes approach. The territorial income is composed of the sum of all incomes arising in productive activity, representing the earnings of the factors of production—land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship. These earnings take a variety of forms: (a) wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income; (b) corporation profits; (c) interest and miscellaneous investment income; and (d) income to unincorporated business. Net income thus excludes such non-factor costs of production as capital consumption allowances and indirect taxes net of subsidies—costs which enter into the market prices of goods and services. GDP is "gross" in the sense that the costs of consuming capital are added into the "market price" valuation of production; moreover, indirect taxes (less subsidies) which also represent a part of the market price of goods and services, and which are not a part of factor earnings, are included in GDP. So capital consumption allowances and indirect taxes less subsidies are added to Net Territorial Income to yield GDP at market prices.

Table 2 uses the sum of expenditures approach to estimate Gross Territorial Expenditure (GTE) which, conceptually, is identical to GDP since each is defined as a measure of the total production of goods and services at market prices. In the sum of expenditures approach, the measurement of economic production is arrived at by tracing the disposition of final output through the various channels in which it is used. There are four major types of users of territorial production identified in these accounts: consumers, government, business enterprise, and non-residents. Since all economic output is used up either for consumption or capital formation, the sum of these expenditures accounts for total production. The first step in estimating total expenditure is to calculate final domestic demand, the sum of all sales to final users of goods and services within the Yukon. Then, to compute GTE, investment in inventories along with net exports plus the residual of estimate are added to final domestic demand.

The GDP figures presented in these accounts measure the current-dollar (nominal) value of goods and services produced in the Yukon. Changes in GDP therefore reflect changes in both production volumes and prices. An appendix to this release presents for the first time constant-dollar estimates of components of gross territorial expenditure.

Uses of the Accounts

Income and expenditure accounts provide a tool for monitoring trends in economic production, forecasting economic activity, assessing the sources of economic growth or decline, and for econometric model building. Further, the historical aspect of the accounts provides an overview of changes occurring in the territorial economy, while the correspondence of the Yukon statistics with published provincial and national income and expenditure accounts figures permits useful comparisons.

Organization of the Accounts

Yukon income and expenditure accounts information for the period 1978-1989 is presented in the sixteen tables included in the main body of this report. Tables 1 and 2 present the income and expenditure approaches to estimating GDP. Tables 3 through 8 detail the revenue and expenditure of the government sector as a whole; for the federal, territorial, and local governments separately; and for hospitals and the Canada Pension Plan. Tables 9 through 15 itemize government revenue and government transfers to persons and business. Table 16 presents the sources and disposition of personal income. Preliminary 1990 figures appear before the main body of tables, and constant-dollar estimates of final domestic demand appear in a following appendix.

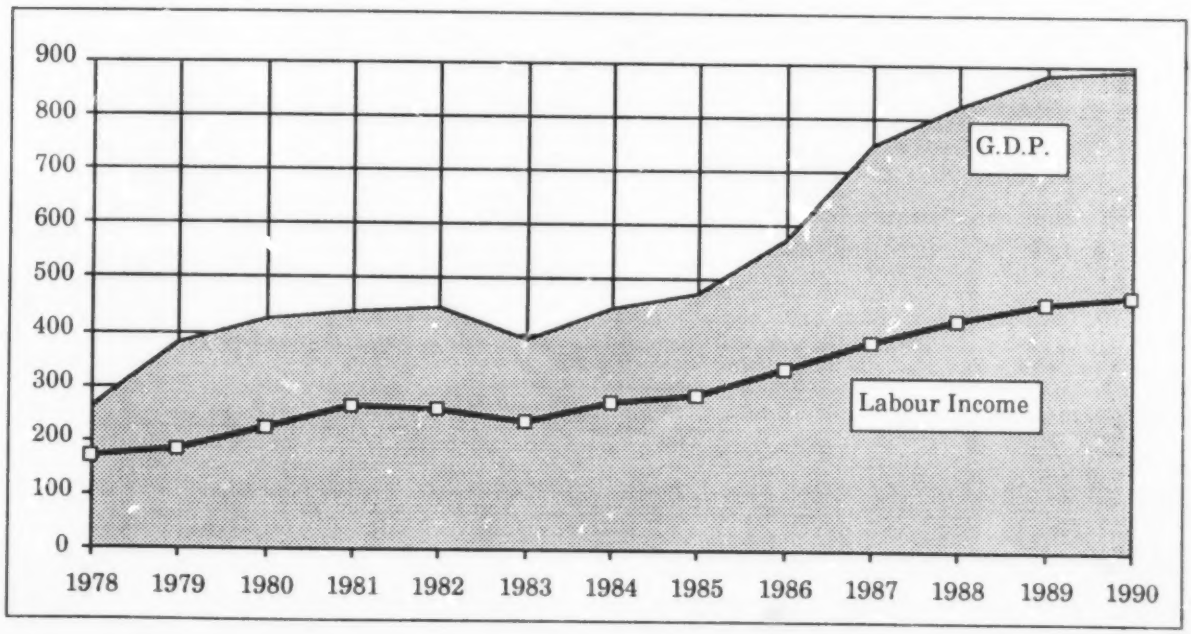
Preliminary 1990 Figures for:

- ☐ Territorial Income
- ☐ Territorial Gross Domestic Product
- ☐ Territorial Final Domestic Demand

TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Income-Based, Yukon, 1990
(all figures are in millions of current dollars)

Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	**471**
Corporation Profits Before Taxes	**124**
Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income	**67**
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	**0**
Net Income From Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent	**37**
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	**-1**
Territorial Net Domestic Income at Factor Cost	**698**
Indirect Taxes Less Subsidies	**25**
Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments	**167**
Territorial Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**890**

Note: These figures are preliminary and subject to revision.



TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Expenditure-Based, Yukon, 1990 (all figures are in millions of current dollars)		
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services		**436**
Durable Goods	**62**	
Semi-Durable Goods	**35**	
Non-Durable Goods	**141**	
Services	**198**	
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services		**382**
Government Investment:		
Fixed Capital		**101**
Construction	**88**	
Machinery and Equipment	**13**	
Inventories		**0**
Business Investment:		
Fixed Capital		**152**
Residential Construction	**42**	
Non-Residential Construction	**60**	
Machinery and Equipment	**60**	
Inventories		**0**
Net Exports plus Residual of Estimate		**-181**
Gross Territorial Expenditure at Market Prices		**890**
Final Domestic Demand		**1,071**

Note: These figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

HIGHLIGHTS

Note: These highlights deal with the figures for 1988, 1989, and, where available, 1990. (1990 figures are preliminary estimates.) For discussion of earlier years, see Yukon Economic Accounts, 1977 to 1987, Yukon Bureau of Statistics, July 1989, and Yukon Economic Accounts, 1978 to 1988, Yukon Bureau of Statistics, June 1990.

Table 1: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based

The Yukon's gross domestic product (GDP) experienced the slowest growth of all the provinces and territories in 1990—1.0 percent, from $881 million in 1989 to $890 million in 1990. This was greatly reduced from 1989's growth of 7.2 percent. GDP growth was down in varying amounts in every province and territory; nation-wide, Canada's GDP grew by 4.0 percent in 1990, compared to 8.2 percent the previous year. (For a discussion of inflation in some of the components of GDP, see below under the heading "Appendix: Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices".)

Gross Domestic Product

	1990	1989	Growth Rate
	(millions)		
Canada	$678,985	$652,835	4.0%
Yukon	**$890**	**$881**	**1.0%**
N.W.T.	$2,067	$1,992	3.8%
B.C.	$81,085	$76,332	6.2%
Alberta	$71,203	$66,415	7.2%
Sask.	$20,494	$19,610	4.5%
Manitoba	$23,990	$23,485	2.2%
Ontario	$281,210	$273,352	2.9%
Quebec	$157,210	$151,801	3.6%
New Brunswick	$13,187	$12,645	4.3%
Nova Scotia	$16,916	$16,019	5.6%
P.E.I.	$2,001	$1,897	5.5%
Newfoundland	$8,732	$8,406	3.9%

Components of Income

Labour income has grown from $427 million in 1988 to $457 million in 1989 to $471 million in 1990, averaging 52 percent of GDP during those three years. The 1990 increase of 3.1 percent was the lowest in the country; the national increase was 6.9 percent. Corporate profits in the Yukon fell by 16.2 percent, compared to the national decrease of 19.2 percent. Of all the provinces and territories, only Alberta experienced an increase in this income category, attributable to higher petroleum prices. Profits of metal producers in the Yukon and elsewhere in Canada were affected by drops in commodity prices, high interest rates, and the appreciation in the dollar. Interest and miscellaneous investment income in the Yukon rose by almost 10 percent in 1990, from $61 million to $67 million. This component of income increased by over 11 percent across the country, reflecting higher interest rates. Net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), increased from $35 million in 1989 to $37 million—a growth rate of 5.7 percent, above the national average of 4.0 percent. Territorial net domestic income (NDI) is found by summing these four components plus a small inventory valuation adjustment.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Prices

GDP at factor prices is computed by adding capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments to NDI at factor cost. Capital consumption

allowances, or depreciation, represent the decline in the value of productive capital assets due to such causes as obsolescence, wear and tear, etc. It is calculated on capital used in both business and government. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments increased by 6.4 percent in 1990, from $157 million to $167 million.

Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

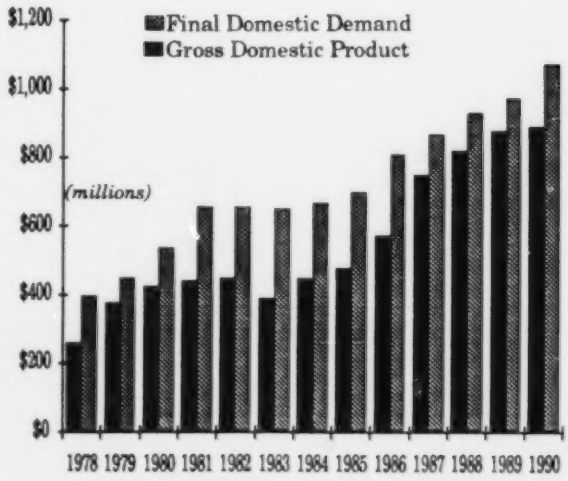
GDP at market prices, the market valuation of the Yukon's economic production, is calculated by adding indirect taxes to and subtracting subsidies from GDP at factor cost. Indirect taxes less subsidies amounted to $25 million in 1990, up by $1 million from the previous year.

Table 2: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based

Final domestic demand (FDD) is the sum of all expenditures on current consumption and fixed capital investment. FDD stood at $933 million in 1988, $973 million in 1989, and $1071 million in 1990. The Yukon's 1990 growth rate of 10.1 percent was the highest in the country and more than double the national rate of 4.5 percent. The large increase in the Yukon is attributable to strength in business investment spending. (For discussion of inflation-adjusted FDD, see below under heading "Appendix: Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices.")

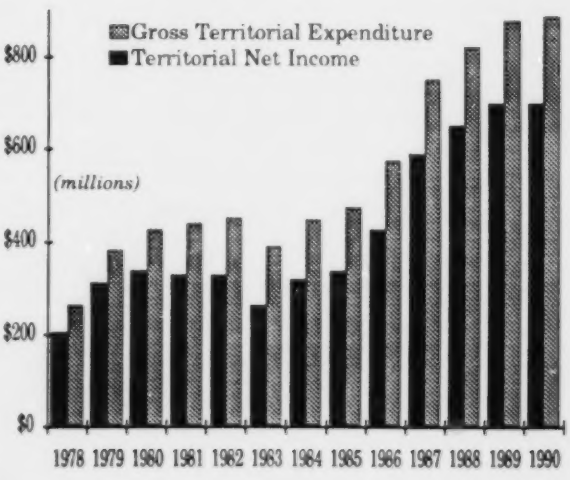
Final Domestic Demand

	1990	1989	Growth Rate
	(millions)		
Canada	$670,913	$641,866	4.5%
Yukon	**$1,071**	**$973**	**10.1%**
N.W.T.	$2,341	$2,464	(5.0%)
B.C.	$81,429	$75,571	7.8%
Alberta	$68,734	$63,445	8.3%
Sask.	$21,881	$20,836	5.0%
Manitoba	$24,621	$23,457	5.0%
Ontario	$262,241	$256,396	2.3%
Quebec	$158,469	$150,852	5.0%
New Brunswick	$15,388	$14,774	4.2%
Nova Scotia	$20,979	$19,819	5.9%
P.E.I.	$2,695	$2,539	6.1%
Newfoundland	$11,064	$10,740	3.0%

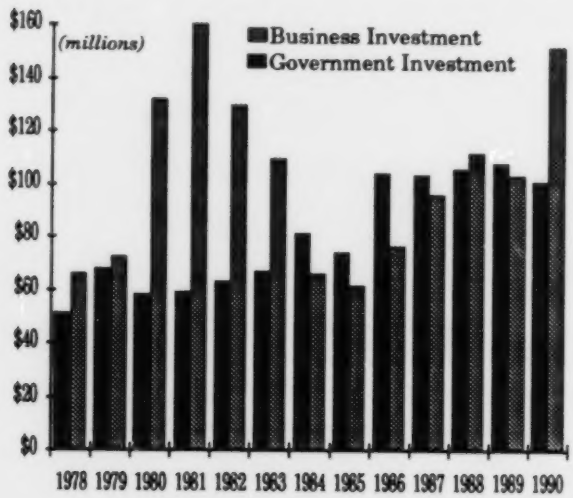


Components of Demand

Spending on current consumption is subdivided into two parts—personal expenditure on consumer goods and services and government current expenditure. In



nominal terms, personal spending on current consumption increased from $413 million in 1989 to $436 million in 1990, a growth of 5.6 percent—slightly above the national increase of 5.4 percent Consumer spending on goods was up 4.4 percent, while spending on services was up 6.5 percent. In 1990, consumer expenditure accounted for 41 percent of Yukon's FDD. Government current expenditure on goods and services went up in 1990 by 9.8 percent to $382 million—36 percent of FDD. Yukon's growth in government current expenditure was slightly above the Canadian increase of 9.2 percent. Investment spending is divided into two parts—government investment and business investment. Government investment decreased by 6.5



percent to $101 million, while business investment spending jumped 47.6 percent to $152 million. Total investment thus rose by 20 percent in 1990 over 1989. In Canada as a whole, total investment spending fell 1.5 percent.

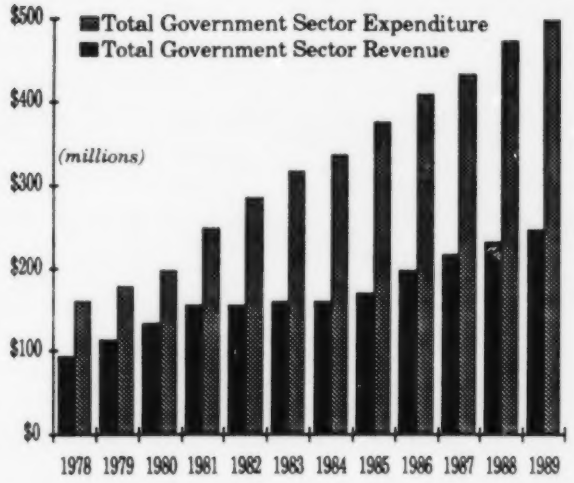
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

GDP at market prices, based on the expenditure approach, is equivalent to sales of Yukon-produced goods and services to final users of that production. To calculate GDP at market prices (which is assumed to be equal to the income-approach estimate), two adjustments are made to FDD. First, inventory investment is added to FDD. Then any remaining discrepancy between FDD and GDP is removed by setting it equal to net exports plus a residual statistical error. The latter adjustment has been negative throughout the period for which data are available, reflecting large net imports into the Yukon as well as a possible underestimate of territorial GDP via the income approach. Since Statistics Canada does not provide estimates of interprovincial trade data, neither the actual amount of territorial imports and exports, nor their relative amounts, nor the residual statistical error, can be verified.

Table 3: Government Sector Revenue and Expenditure

Total Revenue

Total revenue accruing to all levels of government in the Yukon in 1989 was $245 million, 6.5 percent higher than in 1988. Over 56 percent of those revenues came from direct taxes on persons (which includes unincorporated businesses) and corporate and government business enterprises; and 87 percent of direct taxes were collected from persons. Investment income accounted for 29 percent of government revenues. An important source of territorial and local government revenue was transfer payments from higher levels of government. Transfer payments from the federal to the territorial government amounted to $302 million in 1989, up from $260 million in 1988. Such transfers accounted for over 80 percent of territorial revenues in 1989. Transfers to local government from the federal and



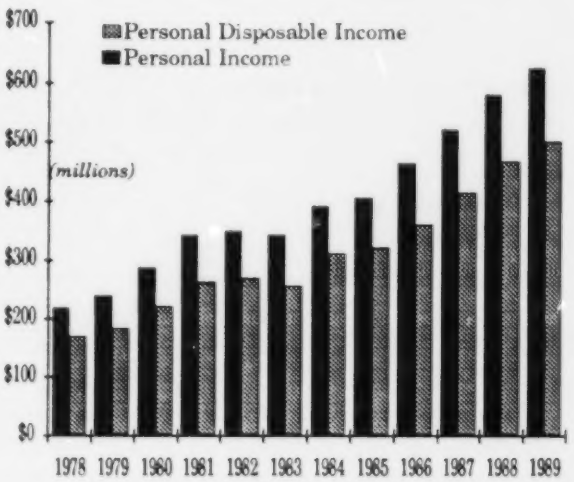
territorial governments totalled $16 million in 1989, or 64 percent of local government revenues.

Total Expenditures

Government current expenditures increased by 5.1 percent in 1989, to a total of $498 million. Expenditures on current goods and services made up 70 percent of total spending, while transfer payments to persons and businesses (the latter in the forms of subsidies and capital assistance) constituted 18 percent. Interest on public debt took up the remainder of government expenditures. Total expenditures outstripped total revenues in 1989 to the tune of $253 million. Government investment spending is taken into account by adding investment in fixed capital and inventories and subtracting capital consumption allowances on government-owned capital assets. After these adjustments are made, the government sector deficit was even larger: $288 million, or 2 percent greater than 1988. The largest deficit by far was incurred by the federal government.

Table 16: Sources and Disposition of Personal Income

Personal income in 1989 stood at $621 million, an increase of 7.4 percent over 1988. Yukon's growth rate in personal income was below Canada's growth of 9.0 percent. Labour income, the largest component of personal income, grew from $427 million in 1988 to $457 million in 1989 and comprised over 73 percent of personal income in 1989, about the same as the year before. The second-largest component of personal income—transfer payments from government to persons—increased by almost 7 percent to $80 million. Net income from non-farm unincorporated business, including rent, at $35 million, represented almost 6 percent of personal income in 1989. The other major source of personal income is interest, dividends, and miscellaneous investment income. This income category



increased by almost 15 percent over the previous year, and now makes up over 7 percent of personal income.

Personal Disposable Income

Personal disposable income (PDI) is found by subtracting from personal income personal direct taxes and other current

transfers to government. Personal direct taxes went up by over 6 percent in 1989, from $113 million to $120 million, with the result that PDI grew slightly more than personal income. (For the country as a whole, personal direct taxes increased only 4.8 percent.) PDI rose from $463 million in 1988 to $499 million in 1989—a growth rate of 7.8 percent, well below the national rate of 10.2 percent. 82 percent of PDI was spent on consumer goods and services.

Personal Saving

What is left over from PDI after consumer expenditures, transfers to corporations (i.e., interest on consumer debt), and transfers to non-residents are subtracted is classified as personal saving. Yukoners saved $81 million in 1989, up from $78 million the year before. Yukon's savings rate (saving divided by PDI) of 16.2 percent was second-highest in the country, after Northwest Territories (30.6 percent). Nationally, the personal saving rate was 11.2 percent.

Appendix: Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices

In 1989, for the first time, Statistics Canada calculated price deflators for Yukon's FDD and its components, thus permitting estimates of real (inflation-adjusted) growth in these measures of demand.

After adjusting for price inflation, Yukon's FDD rose in 1990 by 6.8 percent, by far the highest of all the provinces and territories; the Canada-wide increase was only 0.8 percent.

The Yukon's 1990 rate of inflation, as measured by the FDD implicit price index, was 3.1 percent, the lowest in the country and down from the previous year's 3.8 percent. Almost all jurisdictions saw lower inflation in 1990 than the previous year; the exceptions were Northwest Territories, where inflation rose from 2.6 to 3.9 percent, and Alberta, where it increased from 3.8 percent to 4.5 percent. For the country as a whole, the inflation rate fell from 4.6 percent in 1989

Real Final Domestic Demand

	1990	1989	Real Growth Rate	Inflation Rate
	(millions of 1986 $)			
Canada	$573,303	$568,630	0.8%	3.6%
Yukon	**$947**	**$887**	**6.8%**	**3.1%**
N.W.T.	$2,049	$2,240	(8.5%)	3.9%
B.C.	$70,299	$67,894	3.5%	4.0%
Alberta	$59,759	$57,617	3.7%	4.5%
Sask.	$19,001	$18,679	1.7%	3.3%
Manitoba	$21,034	$20,844	0.9%	4.1%
Ontario	$220,867	$222,989	(1.0%)	3.2%
Quebec	$135,700	$134,137	1.2%	3.8%
New Brunswick	$13,432	$13,406	0.2%	4.0%
Nova Scotia	$18,180	$17,887	1.6%	4.2%
P.E.I.	$2,348	$2,293	2.4%	3.7%
Newfoundland	$9,687	$9,757	(0.7%)	3.7%

to 3.6 percent in 1990.

Components of Demand

The Yukon's high growth in real FDD is almost entirely attributable to a doubling in real business fixed investment in 1990. Non-residential construction and machinery and equipment saw the greatest increases, most of which was undertaken by the mining industry. In Canada as a whole, real business fixed investment spending declined by 3.6 percent. Only in Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon did real outlays increase in each of the three major components of business investment: residential construction, non-residential construction, and machinery and equipment.

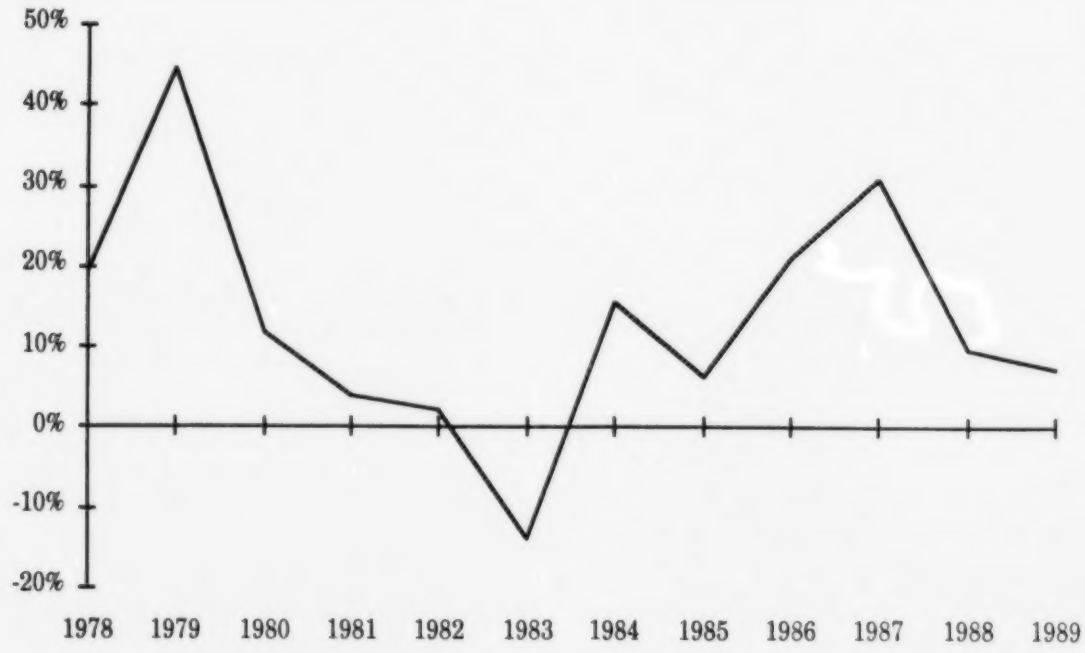
Real consumer expenditure on goods and services grew 1.6 percent in 1990, less than half 1989's growth rate of 3.9 percent. Real growth in government current expenditures was 5.3 percent in 1990, the highest in the country and well up from 0.6 percent in 1989. Government investment spending in real terms fell by 8.8 percent in 1990, after no change in 1989.

TABLE 1. TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Income-Based, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	457	427	383	334	284	272	236	256	263	224	183	169
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	148	142	122	20	-22	-21	-29	15	25	80	105	12
Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income	61	50	57	42	49	46	36	43	33	24	20	16
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income from Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent	35	33	30	28	25	23	21	16	15	14	12	12
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	-1	-3	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-7	-6	-11	-5
Net Territorial Income at Factor Cost	**700**	**649**	**590**	**423**	**336**	**319**	**263**	**328**	**329**	**336**	**309**	**204**
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	24	24	21	20	15	14	19	19	20	15	11	11
Capital Consumption Allowances and Misc. Valuation Adjustments	157	149	139	131	124	114	105	102	91	73	59	47
Territorial Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**881**	**822**	**750**	**574**	**475**	**447**	**387**	**449**	**440**	**424**	**379**	**262**
Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product (%)	7.2	9.6	30.7	20.8	6.3	15.5	-13.8	2.0	3.8	11.9	44.7	...

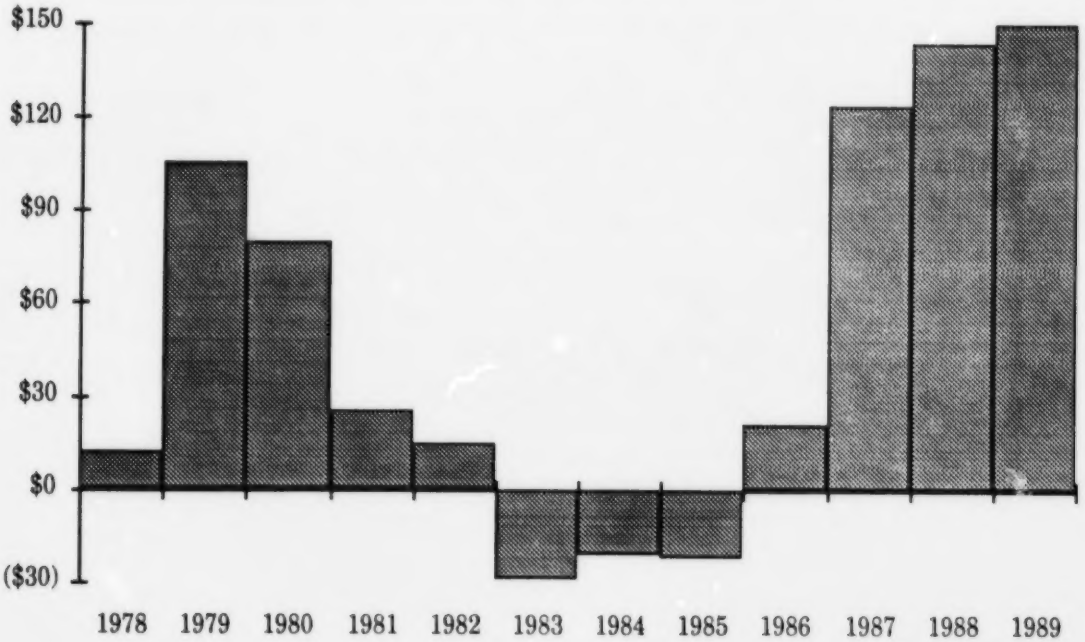
Note: All figures except Growth Rate are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 1: Nominal Growth Rate of Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Yukon, 1978 to 1989



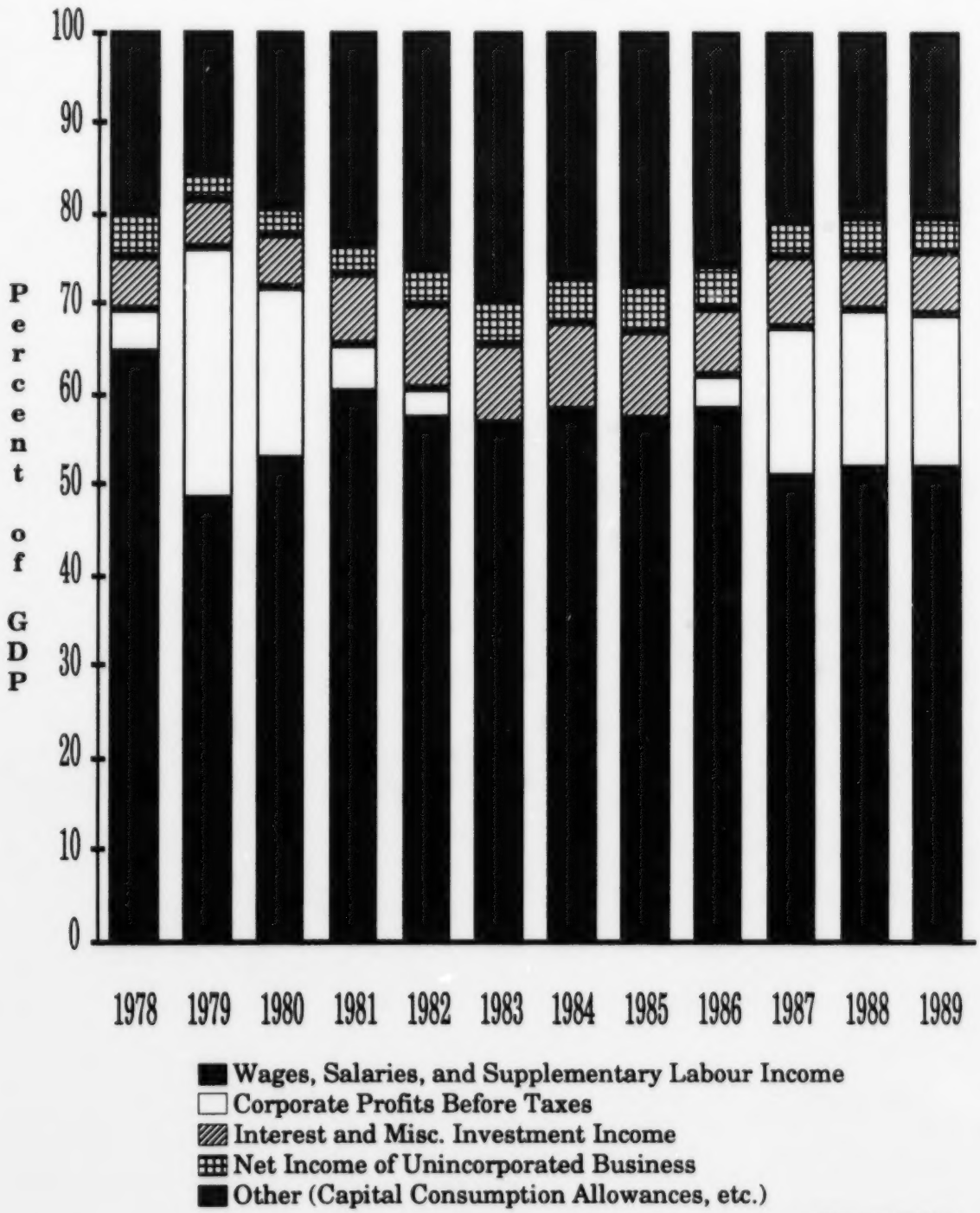
Source: Table 1.

Chart 2: Corporate Profits Before Taxes, Yukon, 1978 to 1989



Source: Table 1.

Chart 3: Income Components of Gross Domestic Product by Percentage, Yukon, 1978 to 1989



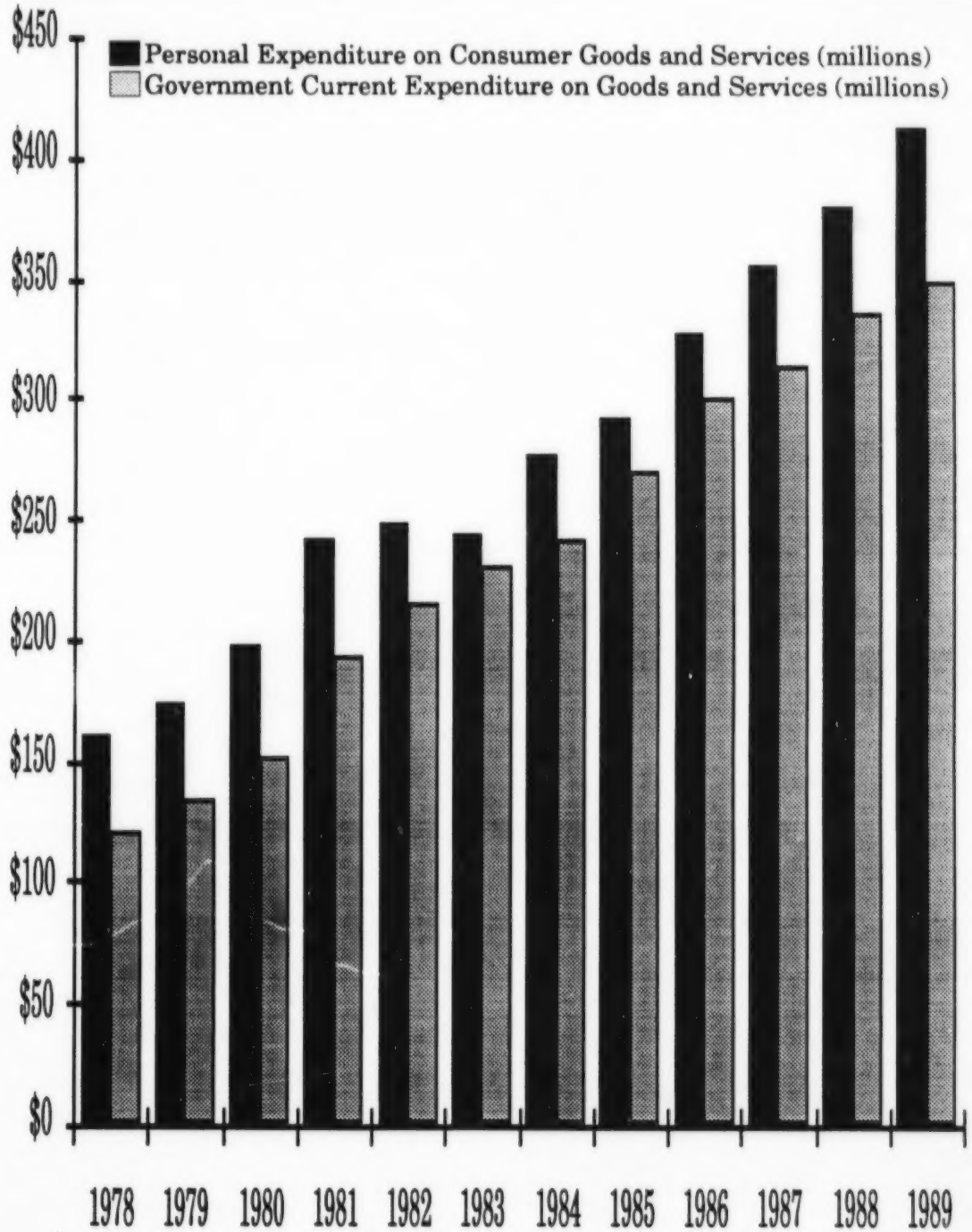
Source: Table 1.

TABLE 2 TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Expenditure-Based, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	414	380	355	327	293	276	243	247	242	198	174	160
Durable Goods	61	55	49	45	39	36	29	33	39	32	28	26
Semi-Durable Goods	34	31	29	27	25	25	18	20	21	18	16	13
Non-Durable Goods	133	126	122	113	102	98	86	88	84	65	54	53
Services	186	168	155	142	127	117	110	106	98	83	76	68
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	348	336	314	300	269	242	230	215	193	151	134	121
Government Investment:												
Fixed Capital	108	105	103	104	74	81	67	63	59	58	68	51
Construction	94	88	89	91	66	66	60	55	51	46	60	41
Machinery & Equipment	14	17	14	13	8	15	7	8	8	12	8	10
Inventories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business Investment:												
Fixed Capital	103	112	96	76	61	66	109	130	160	132	72	66
Residential Construction	38	31	28	17	16	12	10	13	22	22	20	17
Non-Residential Constr.	39	53	34	20	12	31	58	78	93	75	31	37
Machinery & Equipment	26	28	34	39	33	23	41	39	45	35	21	12
Inventories	2	-5	-6	8	1	-3	-9	10	0	10	-7	2
Net Exports plus Statistical Discrepancy	-94	-106	-112	-241	-223	-215	-253	-216	-214	-125	-61	-137
Territorial Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**881**	**822**	**750**	**574**	**475**	**447**	**387**	**449**	**440**	**424**	**380**	**263**
Final Domestic Demand	**973**	**933**	**868**	**807**	**697**	**665**	**649**	**655**	**654**	**539**	**448**	**398**
Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand (%)	4.3	7.5	7.6	15.8	4.8	2.5	-0.9	0.2	21.3	20.3	12.6	...

Note: All figures except Growth Rate are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 4: Personal Expenditure and Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services, Yukon, 1978 to 1989



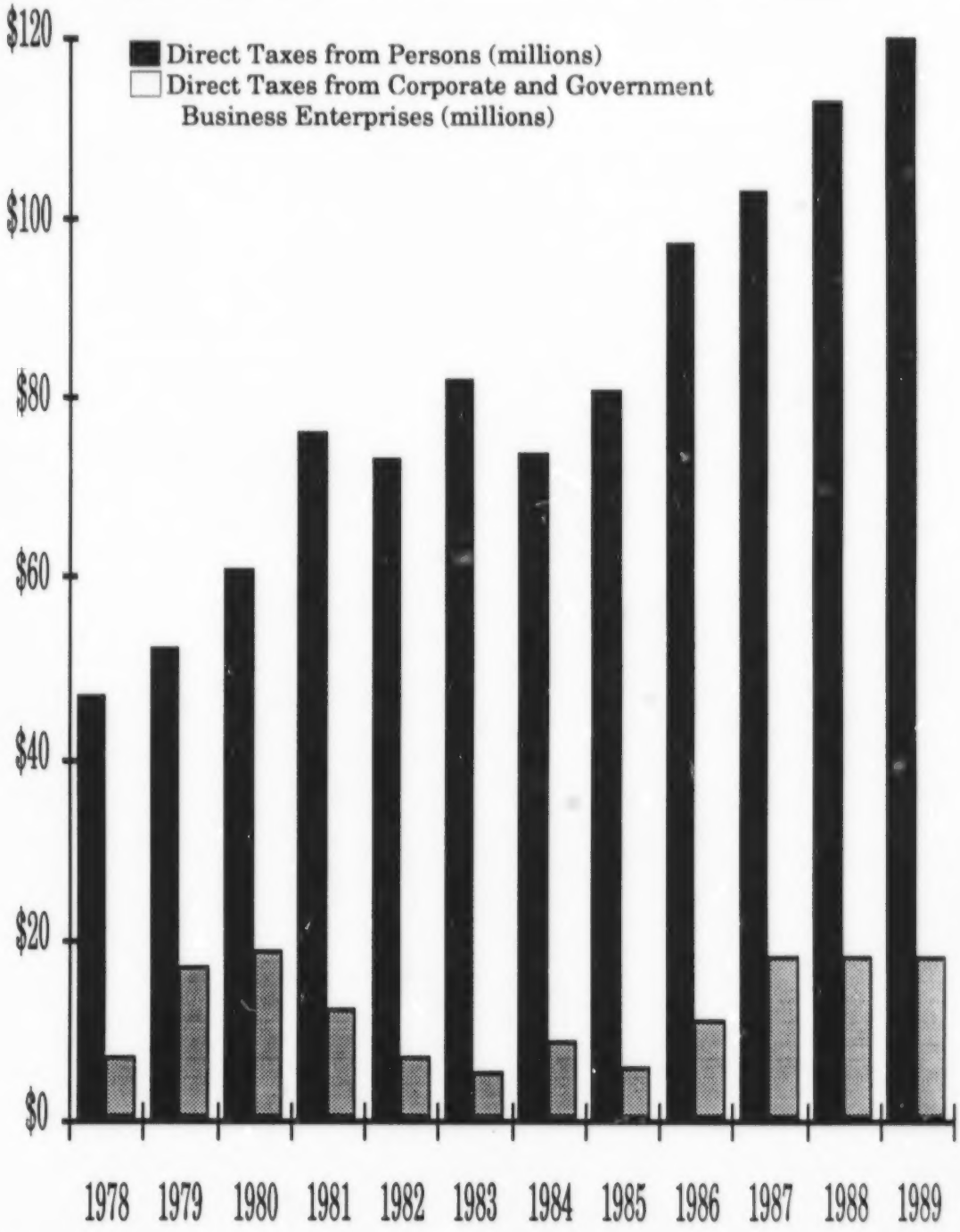
Source: Table 2.

TABLE 1 GOVERNMENT SECTOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
REVENUE												
Direct Taxes from:												
Persons	120	113	103	97	81	74	82	73	76	61	52	47
Corporate and Government Business Enterprises	18	18	18	11	6	9	5	7	12	19	17	7
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect Taxes	33	33	30	29	26	22	25	25	25	19	15	14
Other Current Transfers from Persons	2	2	3	5	4	5	6	6	6	2	3	3
Investment Income	72	64	63	54	52	49	43	45	38	32	25	22
Total Revenue	**245**	**230**	**217**	**196**	**169**	**159**	**159**	**154**	**155**	**133**	**112**	**93**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE												
Expenditure on Goods and Services	348	336	314	300	269	242	230	215	193	151	134	121
Transfer Payments to:												
Persons	79	74	66	60	61	56	53	41	33	26	27	25
Business:												
Subsidies	9	9	9	9	11	8	6	6	5	4	4	3
Capital Assistance	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on Public Debt	62	54	44	39	33	28	27	22	18	15	12	10
Total Current Expenditure	**498**	**474**	**434**	**411**	**376**	**336**	**318**	**286**	**249**	**196**	**177**	**159**
SAVING	**-253**	**-244**	**-217**	**-215**	**-207**	**-177**	**-159**	**-132**	**-94**	**-63**	**-65**	**-66**
Capital Consumption Allowances	73	67	62	56	52	46	40	35	30	23	19	14
Investment in Fixed Capital and Inventories	108	105	103	104	74	81	67	63	59	58	67	50
Net Lending	**-288**	**-282**	**-258**	**-263**	**-229**	**-212**	**-186**	**-160**	**-123**	**-98**	**-113**	**-102**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 5: Direct Taxes from Persons and from Corporate and Government Business Enterprises, Yukon, 1978 to 1989



Source: Table 3.

TABLE 4 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
REVENUE												
Direct Taxes from:												
Persons	81	74	68	65	55	53	48	47	49	37	43	40
Corporate and Government Business Enterprises	13	13	13	8	4	7	4	5	9	15	17	7
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect Taxes	3	4	3	3	2	0	1	2	3	2	1	1
Other Current Transfers from Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	55	50	50	40	39	39	34	35	30	27	21	19
Total Revenue	**152**	**141**	**134**	**116**	**100**	**99**	**87**	**89**	**91**	**81**	**82**	**67**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE												
Expenditure on Goods and Services	98	93	93	100	87	98	93	91	79	60	45	45
Transfer Payments to:												
Persons	61	57	51	46	46	41	40	31	22	19	20	19
Business:												
Subsidies	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1
Capital Assistance	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Territorial Government	302	260	238	222	162	133	119	82	82	74	61	53
Local Government	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Interest on Public Debt	60	52	42	37	31	26	23	18	15	12	10	8
Total Current Expenditure	**528**	**469**	**431**	**414**	**334**	**305**	**281**	**228**	**201**	**168**	**139**	**127**
SAVING	**-376**	**-328**	**-297**	**-298**	**-234**	**-206**	**-194**	**-139**	**-110**	**-87**	**-57**	**-60**
Capital Consumption Allowances	26	25	24	23	23	21	19	17	15	12	10	8
Investment in Fixed Capital and Inventories	29	34	27	23	35	40	23	25	22	22	25	21
Net Lending	**-379**	**-337**	**-300**	**-298**	**-246**	**-225**	**-198**	**-147**	**-117**	**-97**	**-72**	**-73**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 5. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
REVENUE												
Direct Taxes from:												
Persons	28	28	25	24	19	15	28	20	21	19	5	3
Corporate and Government Business Enterprises	5	5	5	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	0	0
Indirect Taxes	22	22	21	20	18	16	17	16	16	13	11	10
Other Current Transfers from Persons	2	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	3	3
Investment Income	15	13	12	14	13	10	9	9	8	5	4	3
Transfer Payments from:												
Federal Government	302	260	238	222	162	133	119	82	82	74	61	53
Local Governments	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	**375**	**331**	**305**	**289**	**218**	**181**	**178**	**133**	**134**	**117**	**84**	**72**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE												
Expenditure on Goods and Services	229	223	202	183	165	129	124	111	103	82	81	70
Transfer Payments to:												
Persons	13	13	11	11	12	13	11	8	9	6	6	5
Business:												
Subsidies	4	4	4	4	7	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
Capital Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Governments	13	12	12	4	4	7	6	6	5	5	6	4
Interest on Public Debt	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1
Total Current Expenditure	**260**	**253**	**230**	**203**	**189**	**154**	**146**	**131**	**122**	**97**	**96**	**82**
SAVING	**115**	**78**	**75**	**86**	**29**	**27**	**32**	**2**	**12**	**20**	**-12**	**-10**
Capital Consumption Allowances	38	34	30	26	22	19	16	13	11	8	6	4
Investment in Fixed Capital	66	59	66	74	32	36	37	35	31	24	27	15
Net Lending	**87**	**53**	**39**	**38**	**19**	**10**	**11**	**-20**	**-8**	**4**	**-33**	**-21**

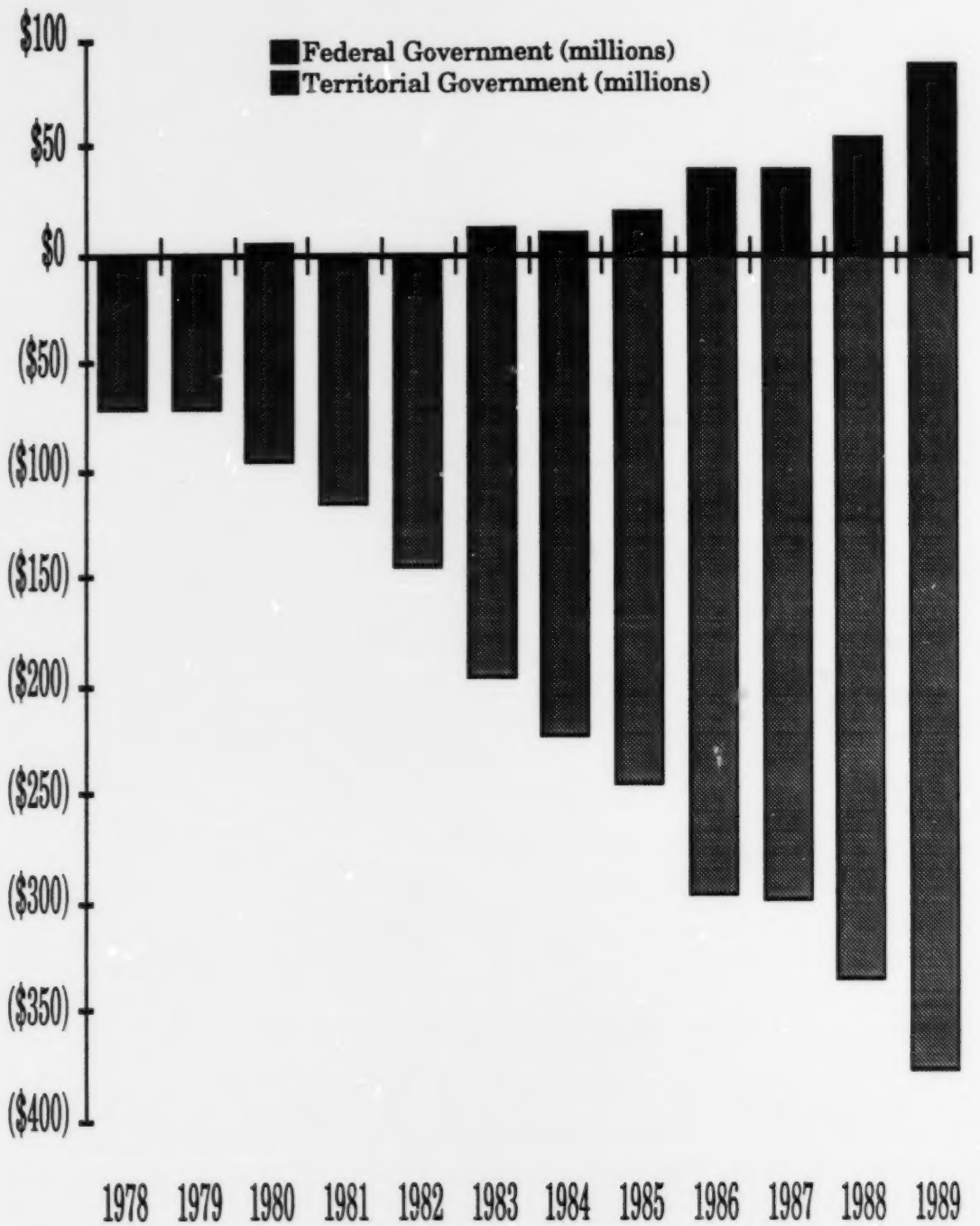
Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 6: LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
REVENUE												
Indirect Taxes	8	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	4	3	3
Other Current Transfers from Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Transfer Payments from:												
Federal Government	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Territorial Government	13	12	12	4	4	7	6	6	5	5	6	4
Total Revenue	**25**	**22**	**21**	**12**	**12**	**14**	**14**	**15**	**12**	**10**	**10**	**8**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE												
Expenditure on Goods and Services	21	20	19	17	17	15	13	13	11	9	8	6
Transfer Payments to:												
Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business - Subsidies	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Territorial Government	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on Public Debt	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total Current Expenditure	**24**	**23**	**22**	**20**	**18**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**12**	**10**	**9**	**7**
SAVING	**1**	**-1**	**-1**	**-8**	**-6**	**-2**	**-1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Capital Consumption Allowances	9	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	3	3	2
Investment in Fixed Capital	13	12	10	7	7	5	7	3	6	12	15	14
Net Lending	**-3**	**-5**	**-3**	**-8**	**-6**	**-1**	**-3**	**3**	**-2**	**-9**	**-11**	**-11**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 6: Net Lending (Revenue less Expenditure) by Federal and Territorial Governments, Yukon, 1978 to 1989



Source: Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 7: HOSPITAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, Yukon, 1978-1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
REVENUE												
Other Current Transfers from Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer Payments from:												
Territorial Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE												
Expenditure on Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on the Public Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SAVING	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Capital Consumption Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment in Fixed Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Lending	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

TABLE 8 CANADA PENSION PLAN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE Yukon 1978-1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
REVENUE												
Direct Taxes from Persons	11	11	10	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	4	4
Investment Income	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	**12**	**11**	**10**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**4**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE												
Expenditure on Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer Payments to:												
Persons	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Expenditure	**5**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Saving = Net Lending	**7**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

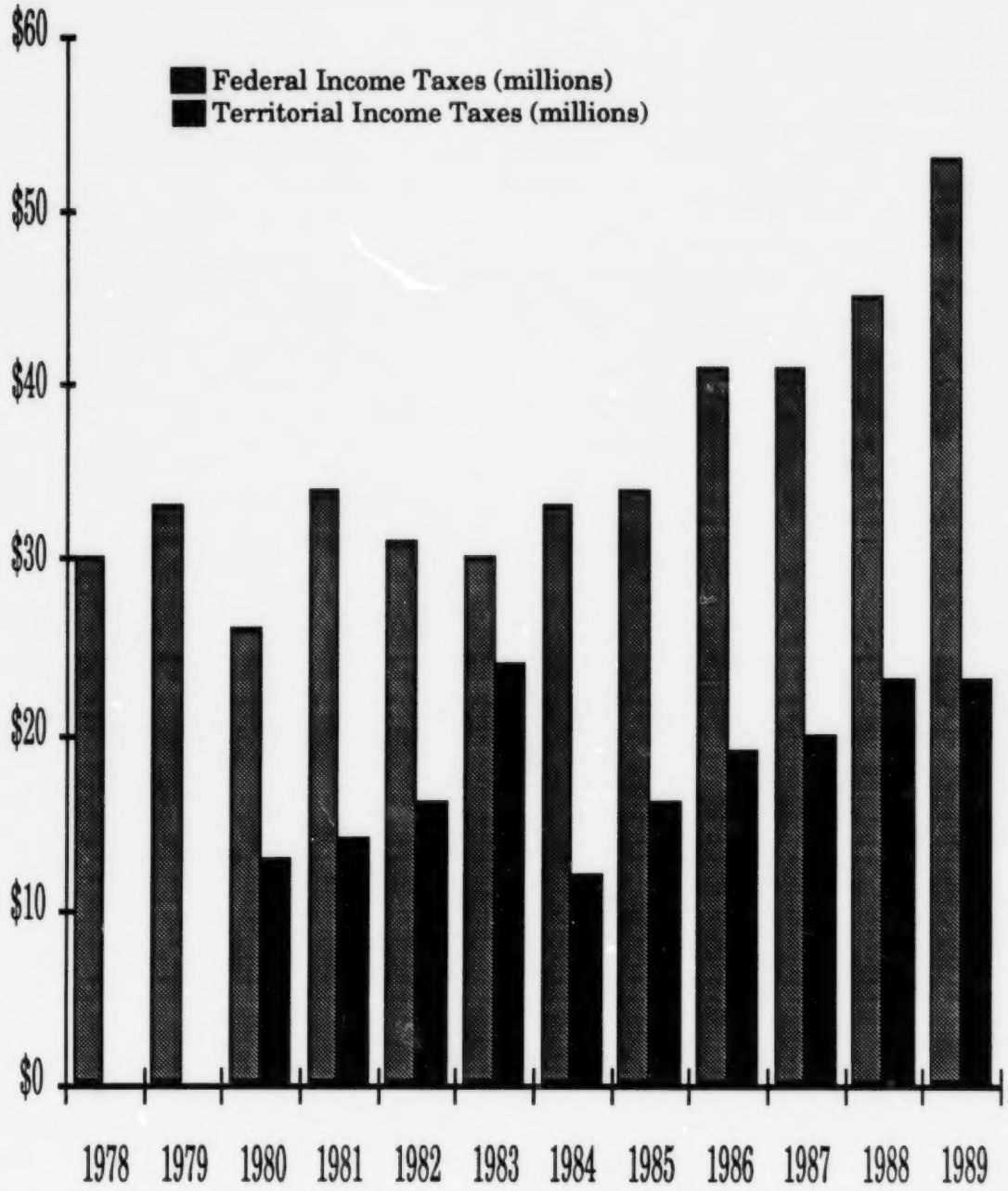
TABLE 9: DIRECT TAXES - PERSONS, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
FEDERAL:												
Income Taxes	53	45	41	41	34	33	30	31	34	26	33	30
Succession Duties and Estate Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employer and Employee Contributions to Public Service Pensions *	15	15	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	7	6	6
Employer and Employee Contributions to Unemployment Insurance	13	14	13	11	9	9	7	6	6	4	4	4
Total Federal	**81**	**74**	**68**	**65**	**55**	**53**	**48**	**47**	**49**	**37**	**43**	**40**
TERRITORIAL:												
Income Taxes	23	23	20	19	16	12	24	16	14	13	0	0
Succession Duties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employer and Employee Contributions to Public Service Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employer and Employee Contributions to Workers' Compensation	5	5	5	5	3	3	4	4	7	6	5	3
Employer and Employee Contributions to Industrial Employees' Vacations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Territorial	**28**	**28**	**25**	**24**	**19**	**15**	**28**	**20**	**21**	**19**	**5**	**3**
Employer and Employee Contributions to Canada Pension Plan	11	11	10	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	4	4
TOTAL	**120**	**113**	**103**	**97**	**81**	**74**	**82**	**73**	**76**	**61**	**52**	**47**

* = Includes employer and employee contributions of the Territorial Government into the Federal Superannuation plan.

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 7: Federal and Territorial Income Taxes, Yukon, 1978 to 1989



Note: Territorial Income Taxes = 0 in 1978 and 1979.

Source: Table 9.

TABLE 10: INDIRECT TAXES, Yukon - 1978-1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
FEDERAL:												
Customs Import Duties	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Excise Duties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excise Taxes and Misc. Indirect Taxes	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Air Transportation Tax	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Federal	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**
TERRITORIAL:												
Amusement Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporation Tax (Not on Profits)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline Tax	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3
Motor Vehicle Licences and Permits	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Licences, Fees, and Permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. Taxes on Natural Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Property Tax	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Retail Sales Tax (Including Liquor and Tobacco)	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1
Profits of Liquor Commission	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	3
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Territorial	**22**	**22**	**21**	**20**	**18**	**16**	**17**	**16**	**16**	**13**	**11**	**10**
LOCAL:												
Amusement Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Licences, Fees, and Permits	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Real and Personal Property Tax	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	3
Retail Sales Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Local	**8**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**3**
TOTAL	**33**	**33**	**30**	**29**	**26**	**22**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**19**	**15**	**14**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 11 OTHER CURRENT TRANSFERS TO GOVERNMENT FROM PERSONS
Yukon 1978-1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
To Federal:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To Territorial:												
Motor Vehicle Licences and Permits	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Hospital and Medical Insurance Premiums	0	0	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Territorial	2	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	3	3
To Local:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To Hospitals:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	3	3

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 12. GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT INCOME, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
FEDERAL:												
Interest on Government-Held Public Funds	50	44	37	32	27	24	21	17	13	11	9	7
Interest on Loans, Advances, & Investments	4	6	10	10	12	13	13	17	14	13	12	11
Remittances from Gov't Business Enterprises	1	0	3	-2	0	1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
Royalties	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	1	2	
Total Federal	**55**	**50**	**50**	**40**	**39**	**39**	**34**	**35**	**30**	**27**	**21**	**19**
TERRITORIAL:												
Interest on Government-Held Public Funds	7	6	5	6	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	0
Interest on Loans, Advances & Investments	6	6	6	7	8	6	5	6	6	4	3	3
Remittances from Gov't Business Enterprises	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Royalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Territorial	**15**	**13**	**12**	**14**	**13**	**10**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**5**	**4**	**3**
LOCAL:												
Interest on Government-Held Public Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on Loans, Advances & Investments	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Remittances from Gov't Business Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Local	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Hospitals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada Pension Plan	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	**72**	**64**	**63**	**54**	**52**	**49**	**43**	**45**	**38**	**32**	**25**	**22**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 13: GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO PERSONS, Yukon: 1978-1989

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
FEDERAL:												
Family and Youth Allowances	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pensions, World Wars I and II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
War Veterans' Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	22	21	20	18	20	17	19	14	7	6	8	8
Pensions to Government Employees	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Old Age Security Payments	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Scholarships and Research Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult Occupational Training Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous and Other	26	24	19	17	17	16	14	11	9	8	7	6
Total Federal	**61**	**57**	**51**	**46**	**46**	**41**	**40**	**31**	**22**	**19**	**20**	**19**
TERRITORIAL:												
Direct Relief	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Old Age & Blind Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mothers' & Disabled Persons' Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workers' Compensation Benefits	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	2
Pensions to Government Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants to Post-Secondary Educational Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants to Benevolent Associations	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	4	4	3	3	3	5	3	2	1	2	1	1
Total Territorial	**13**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**11**	**8**	**9**	**6**	**6**	**5**
Total Local	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada Pension Plan	**5**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
TOTAL	**79**	**74**	**66**	**60**	**61**	**56**	**53**	**41**	**33**	**26**	**27**	**25**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 14: GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO BUSINESS, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
SUBSIDIES												
Federal:												
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1
Total Federal	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**
Total Territorial	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Total Local	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL SUBSIDIES	**9**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**11**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**3**
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE												
Federal:												
To Unincorporated Business	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
To Incorporated Business	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total Federal	**0**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Territorial:												
To Unincorporated Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To Incorporated Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Territorial	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSISTANCE	**0**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 15 CURRENT TRANSFERS TO OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT
Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
FEDERAL												
To Territorial:												
Old Age and Blind Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disabled Persons Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxation Agreements	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Post-Secondary Education	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Health Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trans-Canada Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Contribution under the Hospital Insurance & Diagnostic Serv. Act	6	6	6	5	5	5	3	2	2	2	2	2
Unemployment Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Assistance Plan	6	7	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Technical & Vocational Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Resources Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Medicare	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Regional Economic Expansion Payments	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	0
Official Languages	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Yukon	277	234	219	210	148	118	104	69	69	63	53	47
Miscellaneous	5	6	4	1	2	5	4	4	2	2	1	0
Total Territorial	302	260	238	222	162	133	119	82	82	74	61	53
To Local Governments	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL FEDERAL	**305**	**262**	**240**	**224**	**164**	**134**	**120**	**83**	**83**	**75**	**62**	**54**
TERRITORIAL												
To Local Governments:												
School Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General	13	12	12	4	4	7	6	6	5	5	6	4
Total Local	13	12	12	4	4	7	6	6	5	5	6	4
To Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TERRITORIAL	**13**	**12**	**12**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**4**
LOCAL												
To Territorial Government	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LOCAL	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	**319**	**275**	**253**	**229**	**168**	**141**	**126**	**89**	**88**	**80**	**68**	**58**

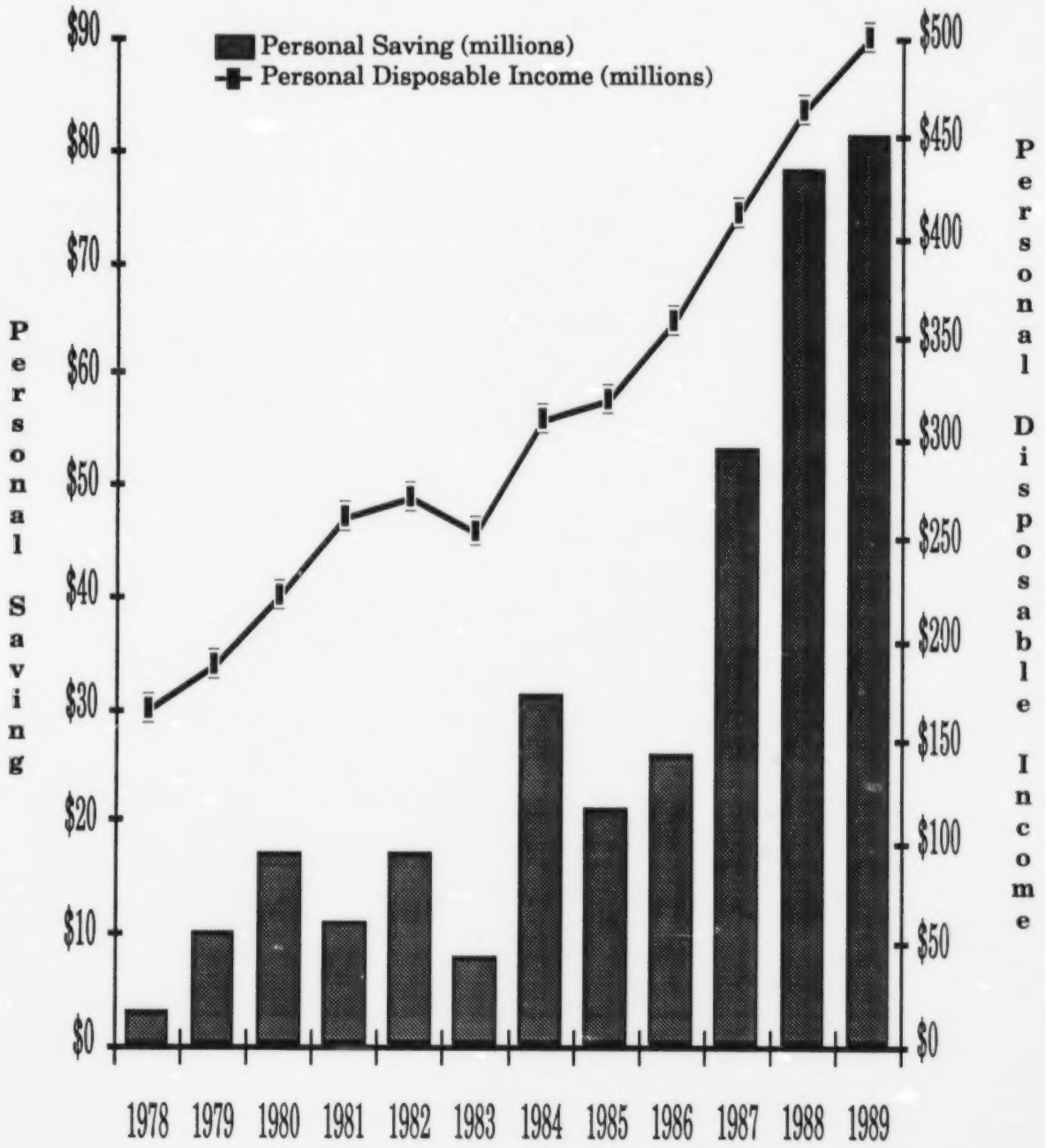
Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 16: SOURCES AND DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME, Yukon (1978-1989)

	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	457	427	383	334	284	272	236	256	263	224	189	169
Net Income Received by Farm Operators from Farm Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income from Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent	35	33	30	28	25	23	21	16	15	14	12	12
Interest, Dividends, and Miscellaneous Investment Income	47	41	36	36	32	35	27	31	29	20	16	11
Current Transfers:												
From Government:												
Transfers to Persons	80	75	67	61	61	56	53	41	33	26	27	25
Capital Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
From Corporations	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
From Non-Residents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Personal Income	**621**	**578**	**518**	**460**	**404**	**389**	**340**	**347**	**341**	**284**	**244**	**217**
Deduct:												
Personal Direct Taxes	120	113	103	97	81	74	82	73	76	61	52	47
Other Current Transfers to Government	2	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	3	3
Equals:												
Personal Disposable Income	**499**	**463**	**412**	**358**	**319**	**310**	**254**	**270**	**261**	**221**	**189**	**167**
Deduct:												
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	410	378	353	327	293	276	243	247	242	198	174	160
Current Transfers to Corporations	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	6	8	6	5	4
Current Transfers to Non-Residents	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equals:												
Personal Saving	**81**	**78**	**53**	**26**	**21**	**31**	**8**	**17**	**11**	**17**	**10**	**3**
Saving Rate (%)	16.2	16.8	12.9	7.3	6.6	10.0	3.1	6.3	4.2	7.7	5.3	1.8

Note: All figures except Saving Rate are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 8: Personal Saving and Personal Disposable Income, Yukon, 1978 to 1989



Source: Table 16.

NOTES

TABLE 1: TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, INCOME-BASED

Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income

Wages and salaries consist of all earnings from employment, including payments in kind such as free board and lodging. Also included are payments of commissions, tips and bonuses, and taxable benefits such as vacation and sick leave. Earnings from self-employment or partnership, income from independent professional practice, and farming income are not included in this classification. (See below, "Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production" and "Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business".) Wages and salaries are calculated before tax deductions and employee contributions to pension funds, unemployment insurance, and other social welfare programs.

Supplementary labour income includes all other expenditures by employers that can be classified as payment for service, for example, employers' contributions to pension funds, Unemployment Insurance Fund, workers' compensation boards, and Canada Pension Plan.

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income are also included on Table 16, Sources and Disposition of Personal Income, as the major constituent of personal income.

Corporation Profits Before Taxes

This item is a measure of the net earnings of the corporate business sector. The concept of corporation profits as required by the income and expenditure accounts differs considerably from accounting profits as reported on company books. To arrive at the figure reported here, corporate book profits before taxes are adjusted by adding back these items: depletion charges, provincial mining and logging taxes, bad debts, and charitable contributions. Although these are legitimate operating expenses as far as business accounting is concerned, they do not represent actual direct costs of production. Capital gains and losses are likewise excluded.

Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income

Interest and miscellaneous investment income is made up of government investment income and the interest income of persons. Interest income accruing to corporate businesses forms part of the profits of those institutions and is therefore not included here. Interest income of persons (which includes not only individuals, but also private non-commercial institutions, estates, and trust funds) is measured before taxes. Such interest income consists mainly of interest on bank deposits, mortgage and bond interest, as well as the interest income received by certain institutions while acting on behalf of persons; such institutions include life insurance companies, fraternal and mutual benefit societies, and trusteed pension plans.

Government investment income includes the profits (less losses) of government business enterprises, royalties, interest on government loans and advances, and interest on publicly held funds such as government pension and social insurance funds. Table 12 of these accounts treats government investment income in more detail.

For purposes of the income and expenditure accounts, interest received from holding public debt and consumer loans is regarded as a transfer payment rather than income from production; therefore, it is excluded from this classification. Since all public debt was issued to finance past government expenditure and since little of that debt was connected with the purchase of capital assets, most of the interest paid on public debt is not payment for production of currently produced goods and services. Similarly, in the case of interest on consumer debt, consumer spending is regarded as current consumption in these accounts and as such cannot give rise to investment income. Interest on public debt is shown as a government expenditure in Table 3, Government Sector Revenue and Expenditure, while interest on consumer debt is shown as a current transfer from persons to corporations in Table 16, Sources and Disposition of Personal Income.

Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production

This category is made up of sales of farm products, plus the imputed value of farm output consumed by the farm family, plus the value of physical change in farm-held inventories, less farm operating expenses and capital consumption allowances on farm buildings and equipment. All transfer payments to farm operators are excluded.

Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent

Net income from non-farm unincorporated business includes the earnings of working proprietors from their own businesses and the net income of independent professional practitioners. This component, like net income of farm operators from farm production, consists of a consolidation of returns to labour (wages and salaries) and returns to capital (profits and interest) which cannot be separately identified. Thus, a variety of types of factor income are inextricably mixed. Rent includes net rent (either paid or imputed) received from ownership of residential property and net paid rent from ownership of non-residential property. In each case, the net rent equals gross rental income less landlord expenses including capital consumption allowances.

This item also appears as a component of personal income in Table 16, Sources and Disposition of Personal Income.

Inventory Valuation Adjustment

The inventory valuation adjustment is the difference between the value of physical change in business non-farm inventories and the change in the book value of those inventories. This adjustment is made to remove from corporation profits and the net income of unincorporated business any unrealized gains or losses arising from the effects of price changes on holding inventories. Since such effects are automatically eliminated in calculating net farm income, this adjustment is required only for business inventories.

The adjustment is necessary because the accounts require a different inventory valuation than that employed by business accounting principles. In periods of rising prices, inventory book values frequently include an element of capital gain, thus overstating corporation profits before taxes and net income of non-farm unincorporated business. Conversely, in periods of falling prices, inventory book values can include a capital loss. The inventory valuation adjustment compensates for such changes in capital value unrelated to current productive activity.

Indirect Taxes

Indirect taxes represent a part of the market price of goods and services not received by the factors of production and, therefore, cannot be included in territorial income. Unlike personal taxes and corporation income taxes, which are levied directly on the incomes of factors of production, indirect taxes enter the accounts as a cost of production. Accordingly, business accounting practices provide a guide as to whether a tax is to be regarded as direct or indirect. Those taxes which represent a business cost or which are incorporated into prices at the retail level are taken here as indirect. They constitute, in effect, taxes on expenditure. By contrast, all taxes which are levied directly on the incomes of factors of production are defined in these accounts as direct.

Specific indirect taxes levied by the various levels of government are listed in Table 10, Indirect Taxes.

Subsidies

Subsidies are payments by governments toward current costs of production which thereby reduce market prices. For this reason, they must be deducted from factor incomes to arrive at territorial gross domestic product at market prices.

Such payments are made for a variety of reasons: to benefit consumers through lower prices, to protect producers from a decline in the price of their products, to promote certain types of economic production, or to encourage certain socially desirable activities.

Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments

Production of economic goods and services causes productive assets to lose their value; that is, capital is "consumed" through wear, tear, and obsolescence associated with economic processes. Since productive assets in the form of capital goods such as machinery, equipment, and buildings are for the most part highly durable goods, this "using up" of productive assets typically takes place gradually over many years. Business therefore customarily charges to each year's operating expenses a depreciation charge designed to cover the costs of the wearing-out of capital assets which has occurred during the accounting period in question. Deprecia-

tion, or capital consumption allowances, thus represents business costs which are implicitly included in the market price of goods and services sold to final users, but are not received as income by factors of production. Depreciation charges in the accounts are calculated for business plant and equipment, housing, and government fixed assets.

It is important to understand that these charges record the annual consumption, not just of the annual additions to the stock of capital assets, but of the total capital stock. The year-to-year gross change in the value of the stock of productive assets is shown in Table 2, Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based, as "Gross Fixed Capital Formation".

Miscellaneous valuation adjustments are two adjustments needed to keep balance between the income and expenditure sides of the accounts. The first of these adjustments concerns non-capital outlays charged to capital by business. Non-tangible items such as brokerage fees on the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds are sometimes capitalized by business. These outlays are not included in the gross fixed capital formation on the expenditure side and so a negative adjustment must be made on the income side to offset the resultant overstatement of business net income.

The second adjustment relates to the claim portion of business and residential insurance paid out to compensate for fire and other types of losses. For purposes of the accounts, these are viewed as a form of capital consumption and an explicit entry is made to account for them. These claims, along with the factor incomes generated by the insurance industry (and already included in this table under "Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income"), balance the premiums paid on the expenditure side of the accounts. No adjustment is made for uninsured losses on business and residential property.

TABLE 2: TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, EXPENDITURE-BASED

Personal Expenditure on Goods and Services

This item includes personal expenditure on durable, semi-durable, and non-durable goods, and on a wide variety of services. Purchases of houses are excluded, but an imputed rent on owner-occupied houses is included in both the rental income of persons and in personal expenditure. Purchases of used goods, other than imports, are excluded, except for an estimate of the current factor incomes generated by such transactions (e.g., dealer commissions). Used goods were counted in Gross Domestic Product in the year in which they were originally produced and do not form part of current production.

Government Expenditure on Goods and Services

The value of services rendered by "general government" cannot be measured by the selling price of the services since governments provide services to the community without specific charge. No "market price" exists for valuing the production of general government. Taxes, moreover, cannot be taken as a realistic approximation of the value of these services. The value of government services is therefore measured by the costs or expenses incurred in rendering them. All government expenditure incurred in providing goods and services to the community without specific charge, then, is included in expenditure-based GDP. The corresponding factor incomes and other costs are included in territorial income and other components of income-based GDP. Where specific fees are charged for government services—e.g., hospital fees, charges for water services—or where government departments sell supplies such as books and maps, the receipts are deducted from government expenditure on goods and services to avoid double-counting; these amounts are included in other components of GDP.

Government expenditure on goods and services consists of current non-capital outlays for goods and services by all levels of government, including wages and salaries of government employees. Also included here is an estimate of capital consumption allowances (depreciation) for government fixed assets. These expenditures refer solely to government current purchases and so do not include any of the following: government purchases on capital account, any of the activities of government business enterprises, government transfer payments, interest on the public debt, subsidies. More details about government expenditures are presented in Tables 3 through 8.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

This category is defined to include outlays on durable tangible assets with a productive life-time of one year or more. It is made up of investment by government and business in residential construction, non-residential construction, and machinery and equipment. Expenditures on new construction,

machinery, and equipment are included, but not expenditures on used capital assets. Expenditures for land mineral deposits are excluded because they do not represent current production of goods and services. Capital costs associated with mining development involving the acquisition of tangible assets and construction and drilling costs are included, however. Replacements and major alterations of capital installations are also included in gross fixed capital formation, but not ordinary repair and maintenance expenditures.

Investment in Inventories

The value of physical change in inventories is defined as the change in the physical quantity of inventories valued at the average market prices of the period. The net change in inventory holdings must be included in gross domestic product to allow for that portion of current production which has not yet been sold (positive change in inventories) or to eliminate that portion of previous years' production which is included in the current year's sales (negative change in inventories).

Because the "book value" of inventories is calculated in accordance with accounting procedures not consistent with the requirements of these accounts, an adjustment in the inventory valuation must be made. This inventory valuation adjustment has been previously discussed under the notes for Table 1.

Business non-farm inventories represent the largest portion of total inventory holdings in the economy and include inventories of raw materials, goods-in-process and finished products held by corporations, non-farm unincorporated businesses, and government business enterprises.

Net Exports plus Statistical Discrepancy

Estimates of territorial net exports are the weakest element in these accounts. Since it is not possible to estimate imports and exports directly, the identity between expenditure-based GDP and income-based GDP (derived in Table 1) is exploited to obtain the figures for this category. Since this category also contains a residual error of estimate, it is subject to a wider margin of error than other income and expenditure items.

Net exports plus statistical discrepancy, then, is the difference between the expenditure-based estimate of Gross Domestic Product (which, as discussed in the Introduction, is identical to the income-based GDP estimate of Table 1) and the sum of Final Domestic Demand (see below) and investment in inventories.

Net exports equals the current production of goods and services sold to non-residents (exports) less those purchased from non-residents (imports). Because investment income originating outside the territory but inside Canada is not deducted from the income side, these net export figures represent basically the balance of trade in goods and services only and cannot be treated as a measure of the current account balance. In addition, spending by Canadians outside the provinces or territories of their residence should be treated as exports of those provinces/territories, but data limitations prevent estimation of these expenditures.

The statistical discrepancy refers to the difference between the expenditure- and income-based estimates of GDP at market prices. Since the value of net exports is not presently estimated in Statistics Canada's provincial income and expenditure accounts program, the GDP at market prices statistic is not actually estimated using the expenditure approach. Furthermore, no estimate of the residual separate from net exports is possible.

Territorial Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

Based on the expenditure approach, gross domestic product at market prices represents the domestic sales of current Yukon output, as well as investment in inventories from current output and the value of net exports from current production. This is set equal to the income-based estimate of GDP at market prices from Table 1.

Final Domestic Demand

Final domestic demand is computed as the sum of: (a) personal expenditures on goods and services; (b) government expenditure on goods and services; and (c) fixed capital investment. As such, it reflects the demand within the Yukon for economic output regardless of where or when that output was produced. For this reason, final domestic demand includes, in addition to expenditures on current Yukon output, purchases of Yukon output produced in the previous year (from inventories) as well as imports (output produced outside the Yukon).

TABLES 3 THROUGH 8: GOVERNMENT SECTOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The government sector is defined to cover a very broad range of activities carried out directly by the various levels of government or their agencies. The essential characteristic of those government activities is that they are non-commercial in nature. They are financed for the most part out of taxation or government borrowing. Since government business enterprises are considered to be part of the business sector, their activities are not included here.

Total Revenue

Total government revenue is the sum of: (a) direct taxes; (b) indirect taxes; (c) other transfers from persons; (d) investment income; and (e) transfer payments from other levels of government (if applicable).

Direct Taxes From Persons

This component is made up of direct taxes imposed by the federal and territorial governments; it specifically includes personal income taxes, taxes on the income of unincorporated businesses, capital gains taxes, succession duties and estate taxes, employer and employee contributions to social insurance programs, non-trusteed public service pension plans, and Canada Pension Plan. Direct taxes are mainly levies assessed against persons that take some account of ability to pay.

Direct Taxes From Corporate and Government Business Enterprises

This category consists mainly of taxes on the profits of corporate enterprises, but it also includes a small amount of revenue from taxes on the profits of government business enterprises.

Direct Taxes From Non-Residents

The federal government also withholds direct taxes on income earned by non-residents of Canada. Taxes are payable on several forms of non-resident income, including interest, dividends, rents, and royalties.

More details on direct taxes are provided in Table 9, Direct Taxes—Persons.

Indirect Taxes

Indirect taxes are imposed by all levels of government. More detailed information is provided in Table 10, Indirect Taxes. See also notes to Table 1, Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based, under the heading "Indirect Taxes".

Other Current Transfers From Persons

Other current transfers from persons (including unincorporated businesses) pertain to taxes paid out of personal income but not directly based on ability to pay. These include payments of motor vehicle licences and permits, health care premiums, and such miscellaneous licences as hunting and fishing permits, marriage licences, and a variety of fines and penalties.

Investment Income

Government investment income consists of interest on government-held public funds; interest on loans, advances, and investments; remittances from government business enterprises; and royalties. See Table 12, Government Investment Income, for more details.

Transfer Payments From Other Levels of Government

These transfer payments constitute a significant source of revenue for the territorial and local levels of government. For the aggregate government sector, shown on Table 3, inter-governmental transfers are offsetting and therefore do not appear. For a detailed breakdown of these transfers, see Table 15, Transfers to Other Levels of Government.

Current Expenditure

Total government current expenditure is the sum of: (a) current expenditure on goods and services; (b) transfer payments; and (c) interest on the public debt.

Expenditure on Goods and Services

See notes to Table 2, Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based, under the heading "Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services".

Transfer Payments to Persons, Business, Non-Residents, and Other Levels of Government

Government transfer payments do not measure currently produced goods and services but represent redistribution of income already earned and counted. Detailed breakdowns of these payments are given in Table 13, Government Transfer Payments to Persons; Table 14, Government Transfer Payments to Business; and Table 15, Government Transfer Payments to Other Levels of Government.

Interest on the Public Debt

This category is the total interest paid on the public debt, including payments to the government sector itself. Such payments to the government sector are included on the revenue side under "Investment Income". See Table 12, Government Investment Income, for more details.

Saving

Government saving is the difference between total revenue and total current expenditure.

Capital Consumption Allowances

The figure for government expenditure on goods and services includes an estimate of capital consumption allowances but, since no money is actually expended in the depreciation of capital assets, amounts allocated to this expenditure are available to the government for spending. Capital consumption allowances are therefore added to government saving to avoid understating the amount available to the government for spending (net lending).

Investment in Fixed Capital and Inventories

These amounts are also included in Table 2, Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based, as the government portion of gross fixed capital formation and as government investment in inventories.

Net Lending

Net lending is obtained by subtracting government current and capital expenditure (total current expenditure plus investment in fixed capital) from the sum of government revenue plus capital consumption allowances. This surplus (deficit, if negative) reflects the financial position of government.

NOTE RE TABLE 7: HOSPITAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

This table shows no income or spending because all hospitals in the Yukon territory are federally administered through Health and Welfare Canada. Their expenditures are therefore included under federal current expenditure on goods and services, shown on Table 4, Federal Government Revenue and Expenditure.

TABLE 9: DIRECT TAXES—PERSONS

Total direct taxes on persons are also included in the calculation of personal disposable income on Table 16, Sources and Disposition of Personal Income. These taxes also appear as sources of government revenue in Tables 3 through 8.

Income Taxes

This category consists of taxes paid on the incomes of persons and unincorporated businesses. Capital gains taxes are also included here as they cannot be separated statistically from the personal income taxes with which they are collected. At the federal level, an adjustment is made to include taxes on the investment income of life insurance companies. At the territorial level, personal income tax is taken as the federal collection of the tax as per the Territorial Tax Collection Agreement.

TABLE 10: INDIRECT TAXES

Total indirect taxes are calculated as the sum of all federal, territorial, and local indirect taxes. Specific taxes collected by each level of government are identified in this table. Indirect taxes are also listed as a source of government revenue in Tables 3 through 8. See also the notes for Table 1, Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based, under the heading "Indirect Taxes".

TABLE 11: OTHER TRANSFERS TO GOVERNMENT FROM PERSONS

This category of levies includes various fees charged by government which are paid out of personal incomes but are not based on income. These charges appear as a source of government revenue in Tables 3 through 8 and as a deduction from personal income in Table 16, Sources and Disposition of Personal Income.

TABLE 12: GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT INCOME

Interest on Government-Held Public Funds

This category consists primarily of interest on public debt held by the government itself.

Interest on Loans, Advances, and Investments

These loans, advances, and investments are made to: various crown agencies and corporations, other levels of government, and various government-operated public utility systems and other enterprises.

Remittances from Government Business Enterprises

Remittances from government business enterprises include the revenue received from profits on the operation of those enterprises. Only that portion of such profits actually remitted to the government sector (net of losses) is included; unremitted profits remain as undistributed profits (or losses) of government business enterprises.

Royalties

Revenues from resource royalties are treated as investment income arising from government ownership of property.

Total Investment Income

Total government investment income is the sum of federal, territorial, and local government investment income. This income is presented as a source of government revenue in Tables 3 through 8, and is included in the category "Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income" in the calculation of territorial gross domestic product (Table 1). See Tables 3-8, under the heading "Investment Income".

TABLE 13: GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO PERSONS

Government transfer payments to persons consist of payments for which there has been no exchange of goods and services. Payments are included from all levels of government and the Canada Pension Plan, as well as pensions paid to government employees. Although interest on the public debt is considered to be a transfer payment, it is not included here due to the difficulty of separating this from other sources of interest income.

These payments appear as a government expenditure in Tables 3 through 8, and as a component of personal income in Table 16, Sources and Disposition of Personal Income.

Miscellaneous and All Other

This item includes transfer payments to persons from the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Direct Relief

This item pertains to social assistance and day care.

TABLE 14: GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO BUSINESS

Subsidies

Government transfer payments to business in the form of subsidies are paid by both the federal and territorial governments. Subsidies are a government expenditure in Tables 3 through 8, and are incorporated in the calculation of territorial gross domestic product in Table 1. See notes to Table 1, Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based, under the heading "Subsidies".

Capital Assistance

Government transfer payments to business in the form of capital assistance are made by both the federal and territorial governments. They consist of grants for new construction or for expanding or otherwise improving existing plant. Capital assist-

ance payments are a government expenditure in Tables 3 through 8. Capital assistance to unincorporated business is also identified as a component of personal income in Table 16, Sources and Disposition of Personal Income.

TABLE 15: CURRENT TRANSFERS TO OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Federal transfers to other levels of government consist primarily of federal payments to the territorial government under various shared cost programs, along with general and specific purpose grants. Federal transfers to local governments are relatively small.

Tables 3 through 8 detail transfers to other levels of government. In the consolidated government accounts (Table 3), such transfers net out to zero.

Taxation Agreements

This item includes payments to the Yukon Government pursuant to the Public Utilities Income Transfer Tax Act and regulations.

Post-Secondary Education Grants

This category pertains to payments made by the federal government to the Yukon Government for post-secondary education under Part VI, Established Program Financing of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Government Contribution Under the Hospital and Diagnostic Services Act

Prior to 1984 the terms and conditions for payment to the Yukon for hospital services were covered under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (Medicare Care Act in the case of Medicare) with the payment formulae contained in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

In 1984 the Canada Health Act replaced both Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and the Medicare Care Act. In the Canada Health Act medical services are referred to as insured health services. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act were also amended and payment is now made for insured health services; no distinction is made between hospital and medical services.

The amounts shown prior to 1984 are the amounts payable for hospital services whereas those after 1984 are the portion of insured health services that can be attributed to hospital services.

Canada Assistance Plan

The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by the Yukon Government in providing: (a) social assistance to persons in need; (b) welfare services to persons in need and likely to become needy if the services were not provided; and (c) work activity projects which are designed to improve the employability of persons who have unusual difficulty in finding or retaining jobs or in undertaking job training.

Medicare

See notes above, under heading "Government Contribution Under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act".

Regional Economic Expansion Payments

This item pertains to a variety of economic development programs to promote regional economic activity provided by the federal government, e.g., the Economic Development Agreement and the Agricultural and Rural Development Act.

Bilingualism

These federal transfer payments are to promote, encourage, and assist the development and provision of education services in the language of the official language minority community in the Yukon as well as to provide opportunities for Canadians to learn their second official language.

Payments to Yukon

This represents the operating grant received from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

TABLE 16:
SOURCES AND DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME

This Table summarizes the transactions of persons as receivers of income and as final consumers. The income of unincorporated business enterprises (self-employed persons who operate their own businesses) is included here due to the difficulty of separating the portion of income withdrawn for personal use from that portion retained for the business. Also included here are private non-commercial institutions serving persons, private pension funds, and some transactions of insurance companies.

Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income

See notes to Table 1, Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based.

Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business Including Rent

See notes to Table 1, Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based.

Interest, Dividends, and Miscellaneous Investment Income

These components of the income of persons and unincorporated businesses consist mainly of interest and distributed earnings in the form of dividends received from the corporate and government business enterprise sector and from the non-resident sector. Also included are interest on the public debt paid to persons and interest accruing on private pension funds, life insurance funds, and funds invested by other associations of individuals.

This category differs from the interest and miscellaneous investment income category in Table 1 in several respects. Dividend payments are included here, but in Table 1 such payments are a component of corporation profits before taxes. Interest on the public debt is included here as a source of personal income but not in Table 1. That is because Table 1 contains income to factors of production, and interest on the public debt is not classified as factor income but as a transfer payment. Finally, Table 1 includes government investment income which is not a source of income to persons.

Current Transfers From Government

Transfers to persons from government consist of transfer payments to individuals and capital assistance to unincorporated businesses. For more details on the former, see Table 13, Government Transfer Payments to Persons. The latter is included in Table 14, Government Transfer Payments to Business, as capital assistance to unincorporated business.

Current Transfers From Corporations

Transfers from corporations to persons consist of charitable contributions from corporations to non-commercial institutions and corporation losses due to bad debts.

Current Transfers From Non-Residents

Transfers from non-residents (persons who reside outside Canada) consist of personal and institutional remittances and pensions received from abroad.

Personal Income

Personal income is the sum of: (a) wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income; (b) net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent; (c) interest, dividends, and miscellaneous investment income; and (d) current transfers to persons.

Direct Taxes

See notes to Table 9, Direct Taxes—Persons.

Other Transfers to Government

See Table 11, Other Current Transfers to Government From Persons, and accompanying notes.

Personal Disposable Income

Personal disposable income is equal to personal income less transfer payments from persons to government (mostly direct taxes).

Personal Expenditure on Goods and Services

See notes to Table 2, Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based.

Current Transfers to Corporations

This category consists of interest paid on consumer debt (net of administrative costs). This non-productive portion of interest is regarded as a transfer payment and therefore excluded from personal income. The portion of interest paid on consumer debt which covers administrative expenses is included in the personal expenditure on goods and services category of this table.

Current Transfers to Non-Residents

Transfers to non-residents includes personal and institutional remittances paid abroad.

Personal Saving

Personal saving is equal to that portion of personal disposable income left over after deducting personal expenditure on goods and services, transfers to corporations, and transfers to non-residents.

APPENDIX

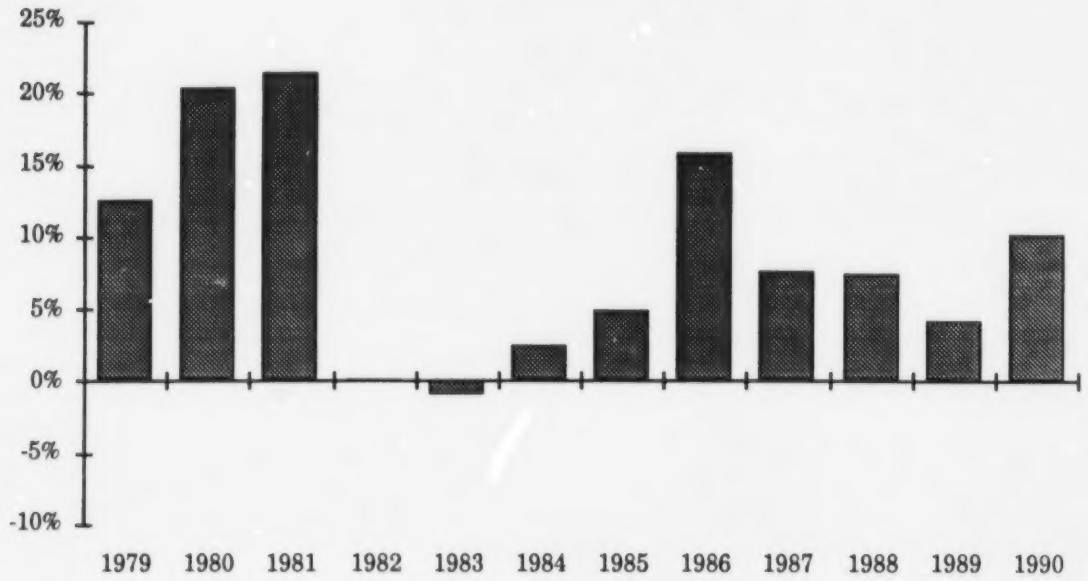
Final Domestic Demand in Constant Dollars, 1978 to 1990

APPENDIX TABLE 1: FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND AT 1986 PRICES, Yukon (1978-1990)

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	**376**	**370**	**356**	**345**	**327**	**305**	**297**	**270**	**291**	**319**	**298**	**289**	**286**
Durable Goods	**55**	**55**	**52**	**48**	**45**	**40**	**38**	**31**	**37**	**46**	**41**	**39**	**39**
Semi-Durable Gds.	**30**	**30**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**26**	**26**	**20**	**22**	**26**	**23**	**23**	**23**
Non-Durable Goods	**124**	**122**	**121**	**120**	**113**	**105**	**106**	**98**	**106**	**113**	**106**	**96**	**100**
Services	**167**	**163**	**155**	**149**	**142**	**134**	**127**	**123**	**127**	**134**	**127**	**131**	**124**
Adjusting Entry	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-2**	**-1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	**340**	**323**	**321**	**310**	**300**	**267**	**246**	**247**	**249**	**254**	**211**	**200**	**197**
Government Investment:													
Fixed Capital:	**93**	**102**	**102**	**102**	**104**	**73**	**83**	**70**	**66**	**67**	**81**	**97**	**81**
Construction	**79**	**87**	**84**	**88**	**91**	**67**	**68**	**63**	**59**	**59**	**66**	**93**	**69**
Machinery & Equipment	**14**	**15**	**18**	**14**	**13**	**7**	**14**	**7**	**7**	**8**	**13**	**8**	**11**
Adjusting Entry	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**-4**	**1**
Business Investment:													
Fixed Capital:	**138**	**92**	**104**	**93**	**76**	**62**	**65**	**115**	**135**	**176**	**162**	**101**	**98**
Residential Construction	**33**	**30**	**25**	**25**	**17**	**17**	**13**	**12**	**17**	**27**	**29**	**33**	**27**
Non-Residential Constr.	**53**	**35**	**49**	**33**	**20**	**12**	**31**	**65**	**86**	**109**	**96**	**44**	**59**
Machinery & Equipment	**52**	**27**	**30**	**35**	**39**	**33**	**23**	**40**	**37**	**46**	**41**	**27**	**16**
Adjusting Entry	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-2**	**-2**	**-5**	**-6**	**-4**	**-3**	**-4**
Final Domestic Demand	**947**	**887**	**883**	**850**	**807**	**703**	**689**	**708**	**749**	**829**	**765**	**697**	**671**
Adjusting Entry	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-4**	**-2**	**6**	**8**	**13**	**13**	**10**	**9**
Real Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand (%)	**6.8**	**0.5**	**3.9**	**5.3**	**14.8**	**2.0**	**-2.7**	**-5.5**	**-9.7**	**8.4**	**9.8**	**3.9**	**...**

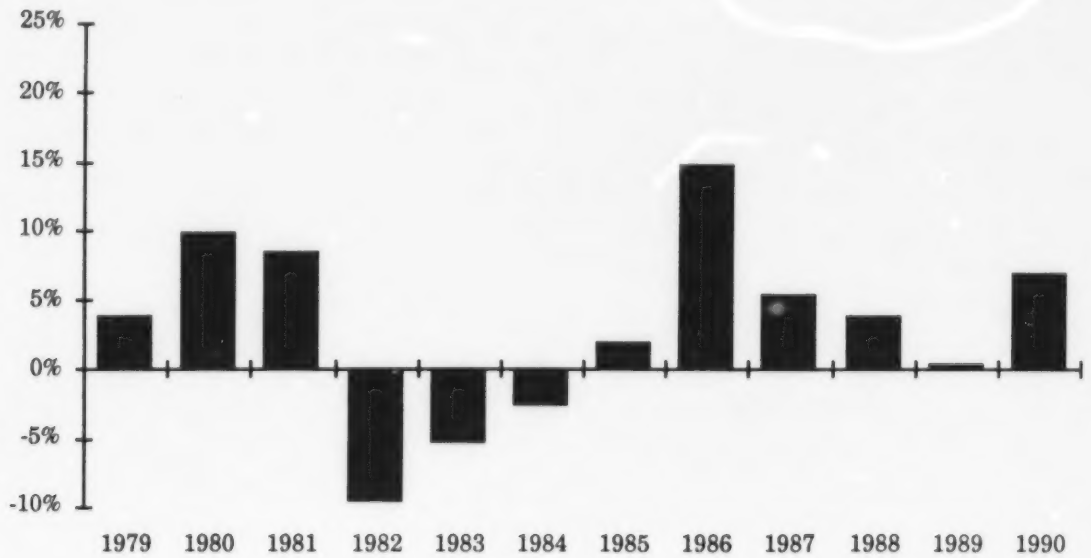
Notes: All figures except Growth Rate are in millions of constant dollars.
Figures for 1990 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Appendix Chart 1: Nominal Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand, Yukon, 1979 to 1990



Sources: Table 2 and Preliminary 1990 Table.

Appendix Chart 2: Real Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand, Yukon, 1979 to 1990



Source: Appendix Table 1.

APPENDIX TABLE 2: FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND IMPLICIT PRICE INDEXES (1986=100)
Yukon (1978-1990)

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	116.0	111.9	106.7	102.9	100.0	96.1	92.9	90.0	84.9	75.9	66.4	60.2	55.9
Durable Goods	112.7	110.9	105.8	102.1	100.0	97.5	94.7	93.5	89.2	84.8	78.0	71.8	66.7
Semi-Durable Goods	116.7	113.3	110.7	103.6	100.0	96.2	96.2	90.0	90.9	80.8	78.3	69.6	56.5
Non-Durable Goods	113.7	109.0	104.1	101.7	100.0	97.1	92.5	87.8	83.0	74.3	61.3	56.3	53.0
Services	118.6	114.1	108.4	104.0	100.0	94.8	92.1	89.4	83.5	73.1	65.4	58.0	54.8
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	112.4	107.7	104.7	101.3	100.0	100.7	98.4	93.1	86.3	76.0	71.6	67.0	61.4
Government Investment:													
Fixed Capital:	108.6	105.9	102.9	101.0	100.0	101.4	97.6	95.7	95.5	88.1	71.6	69.1	61.7
Construction	111.4	108.0	104.8	101.1	100.0	98.5	97.1	95.2	93.2	86.4	69.7	63.4	58.0
Machinery & Equipment	92.9	93.3	94.4	100.0	100.0	114.3	107.1	100.0	114.3	100.0	92.3	100.0	90.9
Business Investment:													
Fixed Capital:	110.1	112.0	107.7	103.2	100.0	98.4	101.5	94.8	96.3	90.9	81.5	71.3	67.3
Residential Construction	127.3	126.7	124.0	112.0	100.0	94.1	89.8	82.4	76.5	82.4	75.5	61.0	63.6
Non-Residential Constr.	113.2	111.4	108.2	103.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.2	90.7	85.3	78.1	70.5	62.7
Machinery & Equipment	96.2	96.3	93.3	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.5	105.4	97.8	85.4	77.8	75.0
Final Domestic Demand	113.1	109.7	105.7	102.1	100.0	99.1	96.5	91.7	87.4	78.9	70.5	64.1	59.2
FDD Inflation (%)	3.1	3.8	3.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	5.2	4.9	10.8	11.9	10.0	8.3	...

Notes: All figures except Inflation Rate are in millions of constant dollars.
Figures for 1990 are preliminary and subject to revision.